THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Summary of News.

Monday, 6th July.

ONE of the most encouraging signs of material progress in India, says a contemporary, is the rapid increase in the output of coal throughout the country. Bengal is still by far the largest producer, accounting for nearly four-fifths of the total output of some 2,200,000 tons last year. The industry is, however, taking firm root in other provinces. In four years the quantity raised in the Punjab has increased six-fold, while in seven years the output of Assam has risen from less than 17,000 to more than 145,000 tons. In the Central Provinces the output is almost stationary, but there is a rapid increase in the Nizam's territory, Central India and Beluchistan. The opening of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway may be expected, however, in the near future to revolutionize the local industry of the Central Provinces. The reports from Sambulpore, where an extensive seam discovered during the construction of the Eeb river bridge, have been uniformly satisfactory, and indicate a probability that this district may become eventually one of the richest coal-producing centres of India.

A CASE which is puzzling the New York doctors is that of a young man named George Martin. On May 1, he was ill with a fever, and a trained nurse was placed in charge of him. It was part of her duty to take the patient's temperature at stated times and keep a record for the guidance of the physician. She adopted the method of placing a clinical thermometer under the patient's tongue. This she had done without mishap for several days, the crisis had been passed, and Martin was on the high road to recovery. The other day, however, when this operation was being performed, Martin coughed and he swallowed the thermometer. The nurse could hardly believe this at first, but the young man said he felt it distinctly sliding down his throat. The physician was summoned, and had Martin taken by the heels and gently shaken, great care being taken to avoid breaking the instrument. But all efforts to dislodge it were useless. Though Martin suffered no interruption in his recovery from the fever he was kept in the house lying quiet for some time after he was well. He is now out and about again, but is under strict injuctions not to indulge in any violent exercise. No bad efforts have yet manifested themselves. The thermometer is a glass tube, ¼in. thick and 4in. long, with a comparatively thin bulb, full of quicksilver.

A CLOCK is, says the *Optician*, to be seen at Brussels which comes about as near being a perpetual motion machine as can be invented, for the sun goes the winding. The following is the method by which it works:—A shaft exposed to the solar rays causes an up-draft of air, which sets the fan in motion. The fan actuates mechanism which raises the weight of the clock until it reaches the top, and then puts a break on the fan till the weight has gone down a little, when the fan is again liberated and proceeds to act as before. As long as the sun shines frequently enough, and the machinery does not wear out, the clock will keep in perpetual motion.

IN the course of a recent lecture Sir Monier Williams spoke as follows about Hinduism:—"Another characteristic of Hinduism is that it is all-receptive, and all-comprehensive. It claims to be the one religion of humanity, of human nature, of the entire world. It cares not to oppose the progress of Christianity, nor of any other religion. For it has no difficulty in including all other religions within its all-embracing arms, and ever-widening fold. And, in real fact, Hinduism has something to offer which is suited to all minds. Its very strength lies in its infinite adaptability to the infinite diversity of human characters and human tendencies. It has its highly spiritual and abstract side suited to the philosophical Brahmin. Its practical and concrete side suited to the man of affairs and the man of the world. Its æsthetic and ceremonical side suited to the man of poetic feeling and imagination. Its quiescent and contemplative side suited to the man of peace and lover of seclusion."

Tuesday, 7th July.

To keep flowers fresh and to make them last longer fill the jar or vase intended to hold them nearly full with freshly pounded charcoal; and water until throughly saturated; put the stalks of the flowers into the charcoal: add a little more water; keep the charcoal moist by adding fresh water daily.

'THE calling of the Prince of Wales as a witness, and the fact of his being sworn in the ordinary way, affords a striking proof,' remarks the *Law Times*, 'that in the eye of the law all men are equal. The privileges, if any, that would attach to the Prince of Wales would not attach to him in his capacity of Prince of Wales or Heir-Apparent to the Throne, but simply in his capacity of a peer of the United Kingdom, as Duke of Cornwall. It is curious to think that a peer of the realm, while sitting in judgment on a fellow-peer in cases of felony, either as a member of the House of Lords when Parliament is sitting or as a member of the Court of the Lord High Stewart when Parliament is prorogued or dissolved, can give his verdict without oath upon honour, whereas he cannot be examined as a witness in any cause, whether civil or criminal, or in any Court of Justice, whether it be an inferior Court of the House of Lords, unless he be first sworn or make the affirmation to which by statute the sanction of an oath is attached.'

IN the annual statement "Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India" the number of municipal towns in the year 1889 (the last for which statistics at present forthcoming) is given at 755, with a total population of about 143 lakhs. The aggregate expenditure of these towns amounted to some 38 lakhs of rupees. It is remarked that the tendency of local bodies is to be "slow in incurring new expenditure," and that their unwillingness to impose new taxes prejudices the acceptance of schemes in themselves beneficial. The experience of the past two years amply bears out this somewhat cautious expression of opinion.

IN connection with the forthcoming Congress of Hygiene, we hope, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that it will be possible to have the two old schools of India, the Hindu and the Yunani represented by some of the leading Vaidyas and Hakims of the country. There will be one difficulty, we apprehend, namely, that these men, as a class, are extremely conservative and stay-at-home, and there will probably be a difficulty in getting the best men to undertake a journey across the *kalapanis* to England, especially of course with the Vaidyas. Another objection sure to be put forward by Western Doctors is that these men are so thoroughly empirical in their methods that they cannot teach anything to European medicos. To a great extent this is, of course, true; but it must not be forgotten that these men have an enormously greater experience of fevers, cholera and other diseases which the inhabitants of India are so subject to than their more scientific brothes in Europe.

THE regulations for Civil Service examination for August 1892 have been published. An important change is made as regards the choice which successful candidates shall be allowed to make of the province in which they desire to serve. Hitherto those at the head of the list have been permitted free choice, and consequently the best men as a rule have selected the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. In future selected candidates will be divided into groups, the first eight in order of merit composing group (1), the next eight group (2), and so on. Thus there will be thirty-two appointments next year, and of that number of successful candidates three of the first group, four of the second, three of the third and four of the fourth will be posted to the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces. To the Lower Provinces and Assam two in each of the first three groups and one in the fourth group will be allotted. Madras will get one from each of the first three groups, and two from the fourth group: while Bombay will receive one from each group. Burma will get one from first and third group only. In this way it is hoped that the best men will be distributed throughout India. No exchange of appointments will be permitted between selected candidates who have made their choice of presidency or province except between those who are members of the same group or of two adjoining groups, or who are separated by not more than fourteen others in order of merit of the result of open competition.

Wednesday, 8th July.

A CONTEMPORARY referring to the recent outbreak of cholera in Rangpur says that a number of quacks, called "ojhas", succeeded in spreading a report that the recent Census had proved the country to be over-populated, and that the Government doctors had consequently been sent down to poison a certain number of the inhabitants. The results of these rumours were so disastrous that in many districts the people deserted their villages and fled to the jungle, and the local authorities experienced the utmost difficulty in persuading them to return.

A PASSAGE of Mercury across the disc of the sun will take place in November 1894. It is expected that some definite information will then be gained concerning the true physical nature of the coronal atmosphere of the sun In 1874, M. Jassen, then in Japan, observed that Venus, while yet within two or three minutes of the sun's disc, moved across a luminous background, which he conjectured could only be the solar atmosphere. The coming transit will probably settle the question.

THE General Omnibus Company of Paris is to have a stout competitor in the shape of the under-ground railway, the construction of which has been at length practically decided upon. M. Eiffell, the tower hero, is to be the engineer, and he has been diligently posting himself in the best features—that is, if there are any best—of the London underground system. The Municipal Council of Paris is quite committed to the scheme; but stipulates that private capital in an amount sufficient to prevent any risk of financial breakdown shall be forthcoming.

AN intensely crowded and influential meeting under the auspices of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, was held at Delhi on Sunday (the 28th ultimo) evening. Almost all the leading respectable residents of the city, together with several learned Pandits, attended the meeting. A lecture was delivered by Pandit Dindayal Sharma, the General Secretary of the Mandal, on the necessity of spreading the Sanskrit learning among the Hindus. The Secretary, in the course of his speech, referred to the several meetings held at Lucknow for the establishment of "The Oudh Dharma Mandal" and the munificent gift of one lakh by Munshi Newal Kishore, C. I. E., towards the funds of a Sanskrit college to be started at Delhi. Several leaders of the community thanked the Munshi Saheb on behalf of the meeting, and it was resolved that a letter should be addressed to the Munshi conveying to him the thanks of such a representative gathering.

THE Lahore paper directs attention to the new Telegraph Rules which create a curious standard for the charging of words. For instance, why should mother-in law, even if written as one word, still be charged as three, while if New South Wales be written as Newsouthwales it will count as one only. It is not very clear also what is understtood as a compound word, and why rape-seed should be passed as one, while pig-iron is not. We learn also that two pence, three pence &c., *up to a shilling*, will be considered admissible compound words, so that eleven pence is one word and eighteen pence is two. B. S. C. or V. P. P. are each three words, whereas if we write F. O. B. (free on board) or A. M. as fob and am, they are reckoned as one only. If a person in a hurry write "as" instead of annas he shall pay for his indecent haste by being charged for two words instead of one, while the penalty for writing M. O. for money order is that he be mulcted in the cost of three words; 3½ counts as two words, while "3rd" is only one. The enconomically inclined should remember that the Telegraph Department recognises no word as larger than six syllables, and if he make use of such a word as irresponsibility' he must pay double for it. But the curiosities do not end here, for we are informed that Hyde Park must not be written Hydepark because it is "contrary to the usage of the language," but Hyde Park Square may be written Hydepark-square (there-by saving one word) because "the word park forms part of the name of the square" —logic, the sequence of which is not immediately obvious to the non-official mind.

THE services of Mr. A. Wace, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bhagulpur, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as officiating Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley District.

Thursday, 9th July.

THE *Madras Mail* regrets that the Madras Government has not sent a representative to the Congress of Hygiene. It says:—"The Government's decision is all the more inexcusable because in Madras we have a capital which, judging from the death-rate at the present moment, is the most unhealthy city in the world, and any movement which has for its object the improvement of sanitation in cities should have the countenance and support of the Government whose capital it is. Besides this there is another, a totally different, reason why the Madras Government might have been expected to delegate somebody to represent it, namely, the lead which this Presidency has taken in Municipal government in the Mofussil. We do not mean to say that there is any absolute need for the Madras Government to send a delegate. Nevertheless this is obviously an occasion when Government should "reason not the need," but should contribute, equally with others, towards an object of such great importance to itself. Undignified is the word which expresses the action of a Government that refuses to help the Congress in any way because, thanks to others more liberally disposed, it will benefit by its results without expenditure."

A DISASTROUS railway collision occurred on Friday (3 July) between a passenger and a goods train near Ravenna, Ohio, on the Erie Railway. The wreckage took fire, and three passenger cars were destroyed. Twenty-five persons were killed, some being cremated. Forty others were injured, six, it is feared, fatally. Most harrowing scenes were witnessed. A woman was wedged in by burning debris, and was literally roasted to death in view of the un-lookers, who were powerless to help her.

ANOTHER serious railway accident is reported from Virginia. Three carriages of a passenger train when nearing Charleston fell thirty feet through a trestle bridge. It is believed that fourteen persons have been killed and forty-five injured.

THE War Office has issued an order that officers on full pay will not be permitted to be Directors of any Company without first obtaining the permission of the Commander-in-Chief.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at St. Petersburg from Batoum that a boat with five Russian soldiers while out at sea met a twelve-oared boat manned by suspicious-looking natives. The Russians ordered the natives to heave to, but the latter immediately opened fire upon the soldiers, killing four and wounding one of the party. The occurrence was witnessed by some people on shore. A second boat with four soldiers was sent in pursuit of the pirates. These, however, coming up with the natives were also received with a well-directed fire which killed two men. Finally a third boat with soldiers was sent out. On her appearance the pirates took to flight. In all, six soldiers were killed and three injured. A gun-boat has been ordered in pursuit of the pirates.

LORD Randolph Churchill, in a letter to the *Daily Graphic*, strongly criticises the armaments at Cape-town. He declares that the guns are obsolete, and that there is an absurdly weak garrison, while the staff maintained there is equal to the requirements of an army of twenty thousand.

THE crops in Southern Persia have been almost wholly destroyed by locusts, and the Government has, therefore, prohibited the export of corn.

M. PAULIAN, a gentleman who has lately been acting the part of a beggar in Paris, has ascertained that a professional beggar, well-acquainted with his business, pockets from twenty to twenty-five francs per day—just about the pay of a French deputy. M. Paulian was particularly desirous of getting permission from the clerical authorities to simulate the blind beggar at the doors of churches, having heard marvellous accounts of amounts of money given them in the course of a day by the people going into and coming out of church. But in this he failed. He has, however, in the course of his peregrinations, paid visits to the haunts of beggars in the French capital, and so has learned a good deal about the manner in which mendicity is organised.

THE *Bombay Gazette* hears from its London correspondent that Messrs. Matheson and Co. have not yet been able to launch their Assam Railway project. The fact seems to be that, in their eagerness to cut out the rival scheme which Sir Theodore Hope had matured, Messrs. Matheson & Co. offered terms which the market will not look at. So far at all events, remarks our contemporary, the scheme has not floated, and it is hung up. If the terms offered to the Government in March, 1889, had been accepted, which were on the whole more favourable to Government than the subsequent schemes, the line would have been now open temporarily to Dibrugarh, and a great deal of money would have been saved in the Manipur business.

Friday, 10th July.

THE Bombay Government refuses to comply with the Parsees' request embodied in the petition submitted a weak ago to appoint a commission to enquire into the Clock Tower tragedy, and observes the conduct of the police in the matter, who cannot be appraised until the case is concluded.

A PRIVATE letter states that Rudyard Kipling is dying of consumption and he has been taken to Italy for the benefit of his health.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association, it has been resolved that this Association approves of the proposal of Mr. James C. S., to request the Government to organise the distribution of gold seed in large quantities at cost price or even below that, if necessary, gratis, to induce the ryot to procure his seed from Government only. It cannot, however, accept his views with regard to legislation in any form, not considering the same desirable in principle nor conducive to the effect intended.

DEFENDING the project of arresting the Senapati in Durbar Sir John Gorst said that Sir Robert Sandeman had written to him saying that it was a perfectly proper procedure and practised by himself. Sir Richard Temple defended the Indian policy; but in regard to the Durbar said that with Durbars to which men were summoned as to Courts of Justice, this at Manipur ought not to be confused. It was a State ceremonial. What Mr. Quinton exactly intended to do we should never know, but it was certain that he intended nothing dishonourable. Still, as far as Sir Richard Temple could judge in the absence of explanations, Mr. Quinton did seem to have an intention which was not perfectly justifiable, and it would do no good to the honour of the British nation to attempt any justification. There must be understanding that arrests were not to be made in Durbar in India.

MR. STANHOPE who was put up to speak in order to remove the disagreeable effects produced by Sir John Gorst's speech said:—

"As far as we can understand all the circumstances of the case, we are aware that we cannot defend in every respect the conduct of every actor in this affair. At the same time, we do not desire at the present moment to award praise or blame to one or other. We propose at a later period to issue a general review of the opinion entertained in this country of the policy adopted by the Government of India. In that review we shall address inquiries as to certain points on which we think further light should be thrown."

REPORTS from the Kohima-Manipur line state that the Kukis and Nagas, who were formerly under the sway of the Manipuris, have taken to raiding on each other. Up to the present there have been some ten raids, culminating the other day in one in which seventeen villagers were massacred. So far none of the Naga villages in British Territory have been raided, but the contagion will probably spread unless some measures are taken to stop it.

THE Despatches of Brigadier-General Sir William Lockhart, having reference to the two Miranzai Expeditions, have been published in the *Gazette of India*. After detailing the object of the second expedition, the Governor-General in Council, concludes that he heartly concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in his high appreciation of the vigour and ability with which Sir William Lockhart conducted these operations, and of the gallantry of the troops under his command.

HERE is an interesting record of the ages of English Prime Ministers:—An Amercian paper gives some details of the lives of English Prime Ministers. Since 1800 there have been 18 Premiers and one remarkable characteristic about them is that they are peculiarly long-lived. Mr. Spencer Percival was assassinated at the age of 50, and Sir Robert Peel died in consequence of a fall from his horse at the age of 62. Pitt is an exception to the rule, as he died at 46, and Canning ony reached 57. Lord Beaconsfield was 74 when he died, and Mr. Gladstone is past 80: and the remaining twelve who have held office since 1800, average over 75 years of age, though the average is much decreased by Lord Liverpool, who died at 58. Lord Sidmouth, who quitted office as Premier in 1804, died at 87, in 1844. Lord Granville left office in 1807, and died, aged 75, in 1834. The Duke of Portland died at 71. Viscount Goderich resigned office in January, 1828, and died in 1859, aged 67. The Duke of Wellington quitted office in November, 1830, and died in 1852, aged 88. Earl Grey left office in 1834, and died in 1845, aged 81. Viscount Melbourne left office, the second term of tenure, September, 1841, and died, aged 69, in 1848. Earl Russell resigned the Premiership last in July, 1866, and died in 1877, aged 85. Lord Derby was last in office in June, 1859, and died in 1869, aged 70. The Earl of Aberdeen resigned office in February, 1855, and died, at the age of 76, 1860. Viscount Palmerston died in office in November, 1865, aged 81. 2

Saturday, 11th July.

THE Viceroy wired the Secretary of State on 30th April:—

"It is not clear from Mr. Quinton's telegram of the 18th March that he intended to effect the arrest in durbar but it seems to us that he had a right to arrest the Senapati wherever found; and that the open summoning of whole durbar for the purpose of the announcing of our terms including the punishment of the Senapati was the proper mode of procedure. The Senapati was summoned under orders which he was bound to obey from the Supreme Government to which the Manipur State is subordinate. It was not a case of inviting an independent Chief to a conference, and then seizing him without warning. The Senapati was the moving spirit in the conspiracy which led the downfall of the Maharaja, and the Senapati's removal from the State was an essential condition of our decision to recognise the Regent. In answer to enquiries from the Foreign Secretary Mr. Gurdon reported on the 8th May:—'The arrangement was that the orders of the Government of India were to be announced at the Durbar, and the Senapati was to be told to surrender. If he refused Colonel Skene was to arrest him at the Durbar. The troops were kept in readiness round the Residency where the Durbar was held in case of resistance. He made the following communication to the Mr. Grimwood beforehand and, first informed him of the intention to deport the Senapati, and asked him the best way to arrest him without affording him an opportunity of forcibly resisting.' Mr. Grimwood's reply was that the Senapati personally would resist to the utmost. Mr. Grimwood could not suggest any means of obtaining possession of the Senapati without giving him an opportunity of forcibly resisting. Mr. Grimwood never mentioned the extent of the Senapati's followers in the palace or that a general rising was likely. Secondly, he asked Mr. Grimwood whether he could bring pressure to bear on the Regent to arrest the Senapati. Mr. Grimwood answered, 'no Colonel Skene was told in Golaghat on the 6th March the objects of the expedition.' Mr. Gurdon again wired on 9th May that the statement in the *Englishman* of the 4th that Mr. Grimwood was kept in ignorance of the Chief Commissioner's visit was altogether correct, Mr. Grimwood saw my telegram and knew every detail. Mr. Grimwood suggested the Senapati being told he might return afterwards if he behaved properly. Lord Cross wired the Viceroy on the 10th May—"Your telegram to arrest Regent received. Congratulate you. After formal trial you decide, you will consult me as to the punishment by telegraph." The Viceroy wired Lord Cross on 28th May: "It is essential to the security of our position in India that the subjects of Native States should understand that the murder of British officers rendered the murderers and their abettors liable to the punishment of death whatever orders they may have received from the authorities of the State concerned. It has been clearly laid down that no Native State has capital jurisdiction over European British subjects. I regard the maintenance of this principle as of the utmost importance; but where a murder has been committed under compulsion sufficient weight should be given to this fact." Lord Cross wired in reply "I agree."

IN the House of Commons Lord Hamilton, replying to a question, said that there was no truth in the report that the Admiralty intended to transfer to the Orient Steamship Company the management of the Indian troopship squadron.

IN many villages in the Chingleput District, near Madras, the ryots are sustaining heavy losses by the death of cattle. Even those still left alive are not likely to withstand scarcity of fodder much longer, and if abundant rainfall should come, fresh green fodder would probably prove fatal to many cattle. Many wells are now being dug, but this will not greatly alleviate the present distress.

ADVICES received from Zanzibar state that Tippoo Tib, the noted Arab slave-lealer, with a large number of followers, has arrived at Bagamoyo *en route* for Zanzibar.

THE Yankees are nothing if not enterprising, and they have now, it is said, granted a certain Colonel Dyenfurth of Washington some nine thousand dollars to enable him to try whether he can bring down rain from the skies. Colonel Dyenfurth is a student of history, and several historians have observed that very heavy rain has usually fallen after great battles. Colonel Dyenfurth is of opinion apparently that the cause of this is the concussion produced by the firing of great guns, and he has betaken himself to a lonely spot in Kanras, where he proposes spending his nine thousand dollars in sending up balloons filled with oxygen and hydrogen gas, to be fired at a certain height by means of electricity.

AT the head of the list in a recent examination for admission to practice as barrister and solicitor at Toronto stood the name of William Stewart. This young man is stone blind, having lost his sight by small pox in the Montreal epidemic of 1885, after graduating from Queen's University, Kingston, and taking the gold medal in mathematics. Being without means he had to support himself by engaging in various occupation after the loss of his sight, and still managed to prepare himself for a triumphant entry to the profession of the Law.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1891-92.)

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Monday*, the *13th Inst.*, at 5 P. M.
Subject: Hydrogen Continued.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *14th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: The Fundamental Phenomena of Magnetism.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Wednesday*, the *15th Inst.*, at 5P. M.
Subject: Oxygen and Ozone.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *16th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: "Gravity, its Laws and its Effects."

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S. on *Saturday*, the *18th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.
Subject: Compounds of Hydrogen and Oxygen.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
July 11th, 1891. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1891.

THE AGE OF CONSENT ACT.

IT seems to us strange that it should be supposed in some quarters that we wanted to back out of the opposition against the Age of Consent Act. We did indeed in an article written immediately after the passing of the Act, counsel moderation—a counsel, which whether it is taken in good part or not, we still consider it our duty to offer, indeed, press upon our countrymen. We have therefore nothing to retract on that head. But the opponents of the Act did not like cold water to be thrown on their enthusiasm and some of them fell foul of us because they feared that by preaching moderation, we wanted the agitation to stop altogether. On the other hand, the supporters of the Act fancied that when after the strong language in which we denounced the Act in one issue we counselled moderation in another, we were on the road to give unqualified support to the Act in a short time. But both have alike been mistaken. Our condemnation of the Act is as strong now as it was before, and our advice for moderation is also as earnest as ever. It is with the very object of securing success for the agitation that we counselled moderation and we must, whether our friends like it or not, persist in that course. We condemned violence of conduct in the opponents of the Act, as such violence might bring discredit on the cause and so defeat the object which we have all so much at heart. We wanted to state distinctly and emphatically that neither ourselves, nor the British Indian Association, would countenance any unconstitutional agitation or any thing savouring of rowdyism. We want to approach the Secretary of State and the English people with a perfectly clean record to show them that the Hindu can agitate for the redress of his grievances without departing from the traditional mildness of his character. We had sufficient confidence in the character of our countrymen to feel sure that however strong may be the feeling regarding the Act no act of violence will be committed. Subsequent events have shown how correctly we estimated the character of our countrymen. Their unhesitating submission to authority will proclaim with a voice more deep and impressive than that of the noisiest of blusterers, that here in India is a civilisation which stands head and shoulders above what is called the modern civilisation of Europe. Let the proud Englishman who dares interfere with our social customs in the interests of civilisation feel in his heart's core how hopelessly he lags behind the Indian in the race of true civilisation. Let us make our protests with manly firmness indeed, but also with dignified courtesy, which we owe not so much to our opponents as to ourselves. We Hindus have a high character to maintain, and let not the pitiful attacks of our enemies goad us to anything like retaliation. We ought never to forget that what we have to fight against is the measure and not the men who support it. We still think that "agitation, so long as it is confined within constitutional limits is not harmful. *As loyal subjects we are bound to represent respectfully our wants and wishes and feelings to Government.* If we do not do so, we fail in our duty as loyal subjects, and Government has every reason to be dissatisfied with us. *The law sanctions constitutional agitation and it cannot and must not be restrained.*" Does this passage, taken from an article which we wrote in March last, give any indication that we want to back out of the agitation? We thought that we had in this passage advocated constitutional agitation in language strong enough in all conscience. Of course we deprecated any but constitutional agitation, but what man in his senses would advocate unconstitutional agitation?

But perhaps it will be said that though we did not advocate abandonment of the agitation, we showed absolute want of sympathy with those who, smarting under the outrage which the Consent Act has done to the nation, could not help sometimes losing their temper. But is this also the fact? Does not the following passage disprove it? "We know that in a crisis like this, it is not easy to keep our temper. When popular feeling is aroused, when people believe that their religious and social rights and privileges are going to be meddled with, it is extremely difficult to regulate their conduct in such a way that a severe critic may not condemn &c." But we nevertheless think that it is the duty of all law-abiding men to obey the laws and help the law-officers in giving full effect to them. Government has done what it could do to atone for the utter disregard of Native public opinion by issuing a body of instructions for carrying out the Act, which we hope will minimise its evil effects. The great objection however to the measure, namely, that it is an interference with the religious and social institutions of the people remains untouched. We have read with the utmost deference the weighty words of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore contained in his letter which we published in a recent issue. The Maharaja is of opinion that we should wait and watch. He observed:—

> I would, however, suggest that we should closely watch the practical working of the Act in the country for a sufficient time, say for a year at least, and if we discover that its operation is attended with oppression and hardship, it will be time then to seek for redress either at the hands of the local Government or the British Parliament. In my opinion "Wait and Watch" should be our motto for the present; but then it has been urged in certain quarters that if no action is taken just now, it will be considered that we are all fairly reconciled to the Act. To prevent such an idea being entertained, I would suggest the formation of a Central Committee, something like a vigilance committee whose business it should be to collect all information available regarding the way in which the Act is administered, to note all instances of abuse and harassment gathered from reliable sources, and to represent to Government, and if need be, to the British Parliament, the facts so ascertained with a view to remedy the evils complained of either by modifying the Law or by other means as may be considered necessary.

That letter properly enough takes no cognisance whatever of the religious and social objections upon which so much stress was laid by native gentlemen and communities before the passing of the Bill. The way in which these objections were met by His Excellency the Viceroy and by the Law Member has filled the country with alarm. The construction put by them upon the great Proclamation of 1858 has virtually removed all confidence of the public in the only safe-guard they possess against religious persecutions. The delegates from different parts of the country who recently met at the hall of the British Indian Association to consider the question, were loud in their protest against the dangerous construction which has been put upon the Royal Proclamation. Something should, therefore, be done, if for nothing else, at least for the purpose of getting a correct and authoritative interpretation of the pledge given by Her Gracious Majesty. We have every confidence in the influential and representative Committee appointed at the recent meeting of delegates, and we have no doubt that all that is necessary to be done will be done by that Committee for the purpose of vindicating the long cherished rights of the people.

Since the above was written, we have read with much concern the remarks made by Sir Charles Elliott on the attitude of the opponents of the Consent Act. Speaking at Hughli, on the occasion of opening the Victoria Jubilee Hall, he observed:—

> "Just now there was a wave of disloyalty and distrust abroad the origin of which sprang from a certain Bill introduced at the commencement of the year. He wished to appeal to the good sense of such a community as that assembled to do their best to put down such sentiments. Political disputes must of necessity always leave in their train feelings of bitterness; but it behoved all good citizens to abstain from prolonged agitation and to bury the hatchet as soon as possible, and also to discourage those who try to stir up a spirit of race-hatred and alienation. The good intentions of the Government should be accepted, and not only should bygones be bygones, but it was through the loyalty of the upper and better educated classes that better feelings should be revived."

We do not at all agree with His Honor that there is any disloyalty in making a constitutional agitation. The opponents of the Consent Act simply wish to represent to Government their dissatisfaction with the Act, with a view to its repeal or amendment. This surely cannot be denounced as 'disloyalty,' and we deeply regret that His Honor should stigmatise the conduct of the agitators as 'disloyal.' We can assure His Honor that the 'hatchet' he speaks of will never be buried,' if officers occupying such a high position as His Honor does indulge in remarks calculated deeply to wound the loyal sentiments of a most influential section of the Indian community, thoroughly devoted to their Sovereign and to the Government. His Honor's remarks will probably be taken as a warning by those who are of opinion that we ought to represent our grievances to the Secretary of State and the British Parliament.

THE MANIPUR DEBATE.

FROM the speech-maker's point of view Sir William Harcourt was under a great disadvantage in bringing forward his motion upon the policy of the Indian Government in respect of Manipur and the events which occurred in carrying it into effect. His audience was acquainted in advance with all the objections which long discussion of the matter had disclosed, and it was not an occasion upon which an orator in a responsible position could avail himself of rhetorical arts for the purpose of exciting the notions of his hearers. The only object of a motion on such a subject that good taste, common sense, and patriotism could approve, was that of placing before the Government, in a calm and dispassionate manner, the numerous difficulties felt by members of the House of Commons and the country in considering a matter involving issues of such serious importance to England, and of obtaining from the Government, at the proper time, an expression of its own views as to the events which had happened. Unless the House of Commons is under a natural incapacity for dealing, in any form, with Indian matters this much at least it might be excused for undertaking. So much Sir W. Harcourt undertook and no more; and it is admitted that he performed this function with praiseworthy discretion and restraint, and an absence of party-spirit which does great credit to Sir William Harcourt as a statesman.

He explained that his motion was designedly adopted in accordance with an old Parliamentary form of calling attention to a subject and calling for papers when, in reference to external affairs, it was not desired to move any censure on any particular authority, but that the House of Commons and the country should be made acquainted with the views of the Government. We do not find in any of the speeches of Ministers that objection of any kind was taken to the propriety of such a proceeding. But there are always some Government men who are more for the Government than Ministers themselves; and so we find that the *Daily Telegraph* begins an article on the debate with the expression of a wish that such debates should not occur at all or, if they must occur, as seldom as possible. It represents Parliament as taking up the difficult duties of the Indian Viceroys and embarrassing and weakening the prestige of the Viceregal throne

and working nothing but mischief by premature interference with the Government of India. In view of the actual position of the Manipur business at the time of the debate there seems no explanation of such inapposite remarks than that of supposing them to be the outcome of the irritability and spitefulness which are only too characteristic of a certain narrow type of Anglo-Indian officialism. It might be thought that perhaps the desire of the Indian people themsevles that the House of Commons should interest itself in Indian matters is some excuse for its interposition. The answer of the *Telegraph* critic to this, however, is simply this: "Of course the disaffected elements in the Native population have always the hope and the chance of creating a storm behind the back of the Queen's representative, and nothing is any longer final in what the Sircar does and says on the spot, until a pack of absolutely uninformed persons who happen to be members of Parliament have brought to bear upon the decisions of statesmen grown grey under Indian suns, the light and learning which they have accumulated from an hour's perusal of a blue-book in which every other word is really, for them, an impenetrable mystery." This question of the sphere of Parliament in Indian questions indeed was the most interesting matter discussed by Sir William Harcourt. Apart from this the interest centres in the speeches of Ministers and of well-known Anglo-Indian ex-officials who are more or less recognised experts with more or less unreasonable or amusing crotchets. They are somewhat like the man of one eye who is king in the country of the blind though the reverence felt for them, it must be confessed, is a little less than absolutely serious.

Sir William did not put the right and duty of Parliament to discuss Indian matters on the ground of its competent knowledge of Indian affairs or of the propriety and expediency of its supervising the Indian Government and acting as a critic of the Indian administration in its details as it does in respect to the domestic affairs of Englishmen. Yet surely, as he says, when events have happened such as those at Manipur, it would be the very cynicism of indifference if the House of Commons were to treat them as matters of no concern of theirs. It is due to their responsibility to the people whom they are called upon to govern that they should show that they are not indifferent to matters which must greatly concern the people. "I think," said he, "it would be a grave dereliction of duty on the part of the House of Commons if it did not, at all events, inquire of the responsible Government that those events have actually occurred, what are the causes that have led to them, and how they proposed to deal with them. And there is one other consideration with which we have to account which did not exist in former times. Owing to the fact of our influence and civilization there has grown up in India an Indian public opinion with which we have to deal, and it is not only to the English opinion but to the Indian opinion that we must commend the justice and wisdom of our rule in India."

This is no doubt what is generally felt amongst fair-minded and unprejudiced Englishmen, and few would agree with the unreasonable declamation of the *Daily Telegraph*. It is not because Parliament imagines itself equal in knowledge to that official class whose panegyric occupies a half of the *Telegraph's* leader, but because it, as well as England, is becoming daily more and more interested in India, more desirous to understand, in broad outline at least, how and by what kind of men its destinies are wielded, and to bring to bear honest intentions and good common sense upon a bureaucracy, which, like every bureaucracy, needs looking after. The English people restrain their hands in dealing with ordinary foreign affairs, but they do not altogether allow themselves to be muzzled by the Foreign Office. Can they not learn a like practical method in dealing with Indian affairs? The bogey of *la hante politique* has long been looked in the face in English matters and it must be also in those of India.

Turning to the Government attitude the position taken up was that, though the time had not yet come for a complete and full expression of opinion, there was a good case to be made for what had been done by the Indian Government. Ministers are proceeding to make out this case however in a most extraordinary manner. Sir John Gorst, the Under Secretary, made a speech so cleverly putting every defence of the Government the wrong way that poor Mr. Smith had to summon Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary for War, to undo its evil effects. The tone of it has attracted the attention of every one who has spoken or written on the debate. If Sir John had been Counsel for a litigant in the Courts his client would have accused him of "selling him." His treatment of the Indian Government resolution to remove and punish the Senapati was sufficient to make good Mr. Smith's hair stand on end, so unabashed was he in proclaiming the cynical and machiavellian policy which he ascribed to the Viceroy and his Council. In defending the Indian Government he framed a terrible indictment against his own country; and we now know that what foreign nations have often said of the unscrupulous, and at the same time sanctimonious, dealings of the British with their antagonists, is confirmed as truth by one of the ablest and most eminent members of a conservative ministry. After admitting the full responsibility of the Indian Government for the policy of removing the Senapati, he said:—"I am quite aware that the Government of India in their despatches make use of expressions like treachery and rebellion, and accuse the Senapati of moral offences for which they declare their intention to punish him. But that is only the way in which the Anglo-Saxon race are always accustomed to treat criminal conduct in their opponents. The right hon. gentleman himself attributes criminal conduct to my right hon. friend the First Lord of the Treasury and his colleagues and speaks of their expulsion from this bench, which would be a political act as a matter of punishment." Of course there were cheers and laughter at this; and no doubt an air of jocularity was given to this point by such a humorous comparison. But after all it is terribly bitter jocularity and the Government of India might well pray to be saved from its friend. But he continued:—"The Senapati is a man of independent character and he presumed to make revolutions without consulting the Paramount Power. There are two ways of dealing with a man of this sort—one is to depose him from his State, and other is to use him as an instrument of governing the State. It is quite evident Mr. Grimwood desired to adopt the latter course." It was a generous but a risky policy, and "Government never have allowed or encouraged such a policy. They have always discouraged independent and original talent, and have always promoted mediocrity. This is not a new policy; it is as old as the days of Tarquinius Superbus. In my own time I have known numbers of cases of this kind." Then he cites the cases of the Maoris in New Zealand, Arabi Pasha in Egypt and Zebetor Pasha in the Soudan, and says:—"I think it would be unreasonable for the House to censure the Government of India because in this matter they have acted on the traditional and regular policy of Government from time immemorial."

II.

Is there any wonder that Mr. Stanhope was sent for to wrap up these brutally frank sentences in a decent garb? Not less urgent need for Mr. Stanhope's services was felt by the Government on another hardly less remarkable line of defence adopted by Sir John Gorst. The point was why there was no previous consultation with the Secretary of State in London? The reply to this was: "It was because the Government of India and every body connected with this matter regarded it at the outset as one of very little importance. If there had been no military disaster and the Senapati had been quietly arrested at Manipur and deported to some other part of India very likely we should have heard very little of this transaction." Whereat there were ironical Opposition cheers.

Mr. Stanhope, and not Sir John Gorst, dealt with the question of why, if the policy of the Indian Government was a wise one, so much delay occurred in carrying it out? The explanation given of this was the desire of the Government to hear the claims of the ex-Maharaja and do justice to them, and the dicussion which took place over Mr. Quinton's and Mr. Grimwood's alternative schemes.

By both advocates the contemplated arrest at the Durbar was defended on the ground of the now famous distinction between one kind of Durbar and another—the feudatory Court and the ceremonial pageant. Sir Richard Temple, however, who on other points approved of every thing the Government had done, refused to withdraw his opinion, of the wrongfulness of arrest under the circumstances at Manipur. Sir John Gorst again was not happy in quoting as a parallel case the dealing of Sir Robert Sandeman, who had stated that he had repeatedly arrested recalcitrant chiefs in Durbar, Mr. Maclean pointing out that Sir Robert Sandeman's actions in the most unruly districts of all the frontiers of India could be no guide to the Government of India in dealing with the Native Princes in the more settled parts of the country. But one sentence in Mr. Stanhope's speech is noticeable in which, while approving of the proposed arrest sanctioned by the Government of India, he said:—"Whether it would have recommended itself to the Government of this country if they had been applied to is another matter, and probably the Secretary of State, having the facts before him, would have replied that it was not the course that ought to have been adopted." Sir William Harcourt in replying remarked that he hoped this sentence would prevent the recurrence for ever hereafter of such a transaction in India; and, as Mr. Stanhope had stated it was the intention of the Government to review the whole of these transactions and pronounce a judgment upon them, the object of the motion had been to a great degree answered.

In the course of the debate Mr. Bryce remarked that the Viceroy being his own Foreign Minister was a weak point in the Government of India and suggested that he ought to have the assistance of a Minister corresponding in rank and position to the other members of his Council, and who should be the Viceroy's Foreign Minister in somewhat the same sense as the Foreign Minister in this country. Mr. Stanhope adopted this suggestion heartily. He said it was one well deserving of consideration, and his having contributed it would make it a subject which, he thought, the Viceroy in Council ought to carefully consider.

Speaking of the debate generally it may be said that, with the exception of the speech of Sir John Gorst, it took the course that might have been expected. But that speech was certainly a surprise and a shock. It was honest with the honesty of a man who seemed to delight in that virtue not so much for itself as because exhibiting it gave him the opportunity of saying savage things. It was candid like some of Napoleon's or Bismarck's famous utterances. One is reminded of the former's "Providence is on the side of the biggest battalions." Sir John is thought not to have been so successful as his abilities would have entitled him to be and in consequence to resent his hard fate. So the pleasantry has been going about that just before he fired off his shot "Government have always discouraged independent and original talent" he had been closeted with Lord Cross at the India Office and that the interview had been too much for his patience. With Lord Cross running in his mind, and seated before him in the gallery, we may perhaps excuse his speech.

PURCHASE OF ARTICLES OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

IN January 1883 the Government of India published a resolution declaratory of its policy in regard to the purchase in India of articles of local manufacture required for the public service. According to this resolution the local purchase of manufactured articles of iron and steel made up from imported raw materials was prohibited, except under certain special circumstances, which were very restrictive in their nature. In July of the last year Messrs Richardson & Cruddas, of Bombay, submitted a memorial from the representative Manufacturing Engineers and Iron founders of India, having regard to which and with the view of encouraging local industries and the development of technical education His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has now resolved to modify, as a tentative measure, the existing orders on the subject. In so doing the Governor-General in Council desires it to be clearly understood that this relaxation of the existing rules is sanctioned solely in the hope of thereby effecting economy in the public administration, both by actual saving in the cost of articles purchased locally, and by avoiding the delays that are sometimes inevitable when the articles have to be procured by indent on England. Tenders for any articles may be invited, but it is to be understood that articles on which very little labour in India is required can be best procured through the Secretary of State. 'It is also intended that the relaxation of the rules regarding local manufacture shall be limited to the less important supplies, *e. g*, bridges and roofs of *small* span required for the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department, and for Municipalities and District Boards. In the case of railways under construction, the whole of the necessary supplies, as far as can be foreseen, will continue as heretofore to be procured by indent on the Secretary of State. The relaxation of the rules will refer only to articles the certain want of which could not be anticipated and delay in the supply of which would involve loss in some respect.'

The following restrictions, says the Resolution, must also be rigidly enforced in all cases in order to ensure—(1) that the articles locally supplied are not imported into India in a finished or partly finished state ; (2) that the price is not in excess of that at which similar articles could be obtained by indent on the Secretary of State; and (3) that the quality is not inferior to that of English supplies. A most careful selection is to be made of the firms allowed to tender, and only firms of recognised standing, and whose shops are fitted with the necessary plant, will be considered eligible. Local Governments and Administrations are therfore directed to furnish the Government of India with a list of the firms within their jurisdiction that they consider should be entitled to the privilege of tendering. 'The lists should state the principal machines in the shops of each firm, and the means possessed for testing both the raw material and the finished product. Raw material may be understood to mean wrought-iron and steel in the form of plates and bars, cast-iron in the shape of pig, steel forgings in the shape of bars and ingots. Local manufacture from raw material imported in these shapes may be permitted, but the contracts for all local supplies of articles of iron and steel should contain a clause insisting that the articles, with the exception of the raw material thus defined, must be made wholly in India. A certificate from the firms to which orders may be given should also accompany the delivery of each order to the effect that this clause of the contract has been complied with.' With this object in view Local Governments and Administrations should also arrange for periodical or other inspections of the Government orders under execution by the selected firms.

The best check will, it is said, be furnished by a comparison of the tenders received from Indian firms with the quarterly rate-lists issued by the Director General of Railways. In cases of doubt Local Governments and Administrations might ask the Director General of Stores at the India Office by telegram for approximate rates, including the prevailing rates of freight. With the system of careful selection that is prescribed, the Government of India is convinced that the selected firms would be careful to employ material of none but the best quality. To ensure this, however, 'the contracts should also provide for the employment of steel in the majority of cases in preferenee to wrought-iron, and it should be insisted that Siemens, Martin or Bessemer steel of English make should be used, and the use of Basic steel and of foreign steel or iron in any form should be prohibited.' In the case of articles of any importance, it will be necessary, however, to test the raw material employed. It is believed that some of the engineering firms interested in local manufacture either possess or are prepared to erect the necessary testing plant. This should be insisted upon so far as possible. Another means of testing the raw material will be by sending samples for the purpose to the Railway workshops which exist in all the large centres, and which are generally provided with some testing plant. Enquiry will be made by the Government of India in what railway shops the necessary tests could be carried out, and the scale of fees that would be charged. Such fees would be payable by the manufacturing firms in all cases. The tests are to be invariably carried out in the presence of a competent officer of the Public Works Department, and all specifications for articles to be locally supplied will specify the tests which the material employed is to undergo. Should it subsequently be found necessary, Government will be prepared to arrange for the erection of adequate testing machinery at selected centres.

INDIANS AS OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

THE writer on Indian affairs in the *Times* takes the occasion of the retirement of Sir George Chesney, he says, for a review of the military policy of the Government of India for the last five years. He deals at large with the military history during these years, but there is no need to call attention to any of the matters he mentions with the exception of his remarks upon the efforts which have been made to open a career in the army for Native Princes and gentlemen and the founding of Military Colleges for this purpose.

As this is one of the subjects in which we naturally take a deep interest it is worth while seeing how the matter is presented to English readers.

Mr. A. O. Hume in his summary of the proceedings of the sixth Congress says :—"Although the Punjab and Bombay Governments, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and others, have strongly recommended the creation of Military Colleges some authorities always block the way." But according to the *Times*' authority there is no mystery about it. He says it is no secret that on this question Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in-Chief, and Sir George Chesney as Military Member of the Council, found themselves ranged on opposite sides. Sir George Chesney viewing the matter as one of political expediency, believed that however great the military difficulties might be a solution must be arrived at. Sir Fredrick Roberts "by an unanswerable series of facts and arguments, proved and convinced the Government that the military difficulties would not under existing difficulties be overcome." Sir Frederick Roberts has on each occasion, in 1888 and 1890, been on the side which resisted the proposals even when made in a modified form. Thus the objections are purely military ; and the writer gives a number of distinguished Civil personages who take up the position as expressed in the words of Sir Charles Aitchison, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, that "whatever may be the risk in providing for the Native Chiefs a military career, the danger of a policy of neglect is greater." With such a stimulus to find a solution and with the great change recently established in the feudatory armies which must, until lately, have been considered quite as impossible to be brought about as that now urged, probably, as is suggested, by the *Times*, "it may be possible to devise a new system of service by which the danger to the regimental efficiency and self-respect of the Sepoys and their native officers might be avoided."

The difficulties in the way are represented as greater in the case of the Native army than in the British regiments though in these latter there would be 'the intense dislike of the private soldiers and non-commissioned ranks to serve under a Native of India.' "There would also be that want of confidence in their leaders which might be fatal to the steadiness of a Company in isolated actions or emergencies such as constantly occur on active service. There can be little doubt that, in the present state of feeling of the British private to the natives of India, native officers, however brave individually, would be a distinct source of weakness to a British regiment during a campaign." We are not told anything about the feeling of the British officer. Are we to suppose he is less prejudiced than his humbler comrade the private ?

The writer concludes by saying "the last word upon army re-organization in India must rest with Sir Frederick Roberts, and all who know him will feel that no Englishman living is at this moment so well qualified to utter that word as he is. This is one aspect of the military problem not yet solved, but all aspects yet have not been fairly faced—that problem being to raise the defences of India to the standard required for an Empire whose political responsibilities now stretch from the Chinese States on the Burmese frontier and to the Russian outposts on the Oxus."

THE CALCUTTA MAGISTRACY.

THE Calcutta Magistracy seems to be particularly strong and judging by results of appeal there is little to complain of the mode in which criminal justice is administered by it. Appeals against judgments of our Magistrates were singularly unsuccessful last year. Of 34 appeals preferred against the decisions of the Chief Presidency Magistrate only one succeeded. The High Court was moved in revision in five cases, and only one motion was successful. Fifty-one appeals against the orders of the Northern Division Presidency Magistrate were all unsuccessful, together with 10 out of 12 motions to the High Court. Of 12 appeals against the decisions of Honorary Magistrates, all failed except one, and all the motions to the High Court were unsuccessful. The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta in his report to the local Government for the last official year observes that the honorary magistrates of the city continue to evince the interest they have always taken in the discharge of the work. The recent movement against Lawyer-Honoraries is therefore sensate as inexplicable, and the Government in the face of these results is not likely to take any notice of it.

While on this subject we notice that the Government has recently issued a circular that Presidency Magistrates should not grant any long adjournments but should take cases from day to day and finish them as expeditiously as possible. This, on the whole, is a healthy rule and should meet with loyal obedience from the Bench and the Bar. Litigants are harassed and put to expenses by long and repeated adjournments, and dearly bought justice sometimes proves unavailing. But the magistrates ought to have complete discretionary powers in the matter of adjournments, for such a hard-and-fast rule would be inconvenient and oppressive in Courts like the Calcutta Police Courts, where attorneys, vakils and Counsel from the High Court are frequently engaged and with much advantage. The convenience of the profession must be consulted, and if their services are to be retained on condition of daily attendance from ten to five so long as a case lasts, they will charge fees which few Police Court litigants could afford to pay. And it is doubtful if their services could be at all had even on payment of whole-time fees, for they have other works which they cannot possibly neglect. They could not, moreover, be expected to devote that attention and study to their cases under these conditions which they do and would do if they were allowed

to take their own time, within, of course, the bounds of reason. In cases, therefore, where these gentlemen are engaged, the presiding magistrate should have ample discretionary power. With regard to cases taken up by Honorary Magistrates the same observations apply. They are for the most part men of business and their conveniences must be consulted. If they are to sit on from day to day, they will naturally dislike taking up long cases and the efficiency of the Bench would thus suffer. We have known many long, intricate and important cases satisfactorily decided by Honorary Magistrates and nothing should be done to impair their usefulness.

Latest News and Notes.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT started on his rainy season tour on Thursday. On return His Honor is expected to open the water-works of the added area of the Calcutta Municipality. His Honor opened the Victoria Jubilee Hall of Hughly on Friday last with much *eclat*.

BETWEEN 3 and 4 A. M. on Saturday morning sleepers in Calcutta were roused by a sharp shock of earthquake lasting about 5 seconds. The direction seemed to be from South to North. According to some there was a second shock four minutes afterwards.

A CROWDED and protracted meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, on Saturday last, threw out the proposal to make Bengali a compulsory subject in the Arts Examinations.

AS we informed our readers last week, the British Indian Association has addressed an important representation to Government, which we publish elsewhere, on the subject of the abolition of the Hindu School. It takes up the same position as ourselves, in which we hope to see it supported by Government.

IN this connection we are much concerned to hear that Sir. Alfred Croft has already passed orders for the abolition of the Junior classes and that a similar order is in contemplation regarding the Hare School. We can hardly credit the rumour, for Sir Alfred surely does not mean to make the memorial of the British Indian Association inoperative by a *fait accompli*, and if any order has gone forth it should be recalled and stayed pending consideration of the memorial. The authorities are said to question our statement that the Hindu School was meant exclusively for Hindus, and in answer we need only point to the analogy of the Madrissa and the European schools. We have gone pretty well into the details of the history of the institution, and there can be no better guarantee of the correctness of our statement than that an astute and well-informed ruler like Lord Dalhousie had accepted it in its entirety and given effect to the policy of exclusion. Lord Dalhousie's letter on the subject has been quoted from in the memorial of the British Indian Association, which we re-print elsewhere. The letter distinctly says that 'His Lordship is of opinion that *it is inexpedient to throw open the Hindoo College to all classes* and that *it is impolitic to afford unnecessarily a pretext for complaints that the Government is breaking faith with the Hindoo community by promiscuously admitting all classes to a seminary which was established for Hindoos alone.*' The word *expedient* in the re-print of the memorial is of course a misprint for *in-expedient*.

WE are glad to welcome another son of our esteemed townsman Mr. T Palit to the Civil Service of the country. Like his brother Mr. L. Palit, Mr. Satyendra Nath Palit has passed a very good examination.

THE "Event" of Simla last week was a dinner of the United Service Club, at which the Viceroy assured his hosts and through them the public at large, that His Excellency had no intention to retire before completing his term of office. His Excellency said :—

"You will recollect that rumours were persistently circulated to the effect that my health had broken down, and I was meditating the early abandonment of the office which I have the honour to hold. I was myself quite unconscious of any such intention, or of any necessity for such a step. (Laughter) In vain, however, did I descend and ascend the steepest khuds in the vicinity of Simla in order to satisfy myself that my lungs and limbs were in a sound condition. In vain did I test my powers of intellectual digestion by experi nenting upon the toughest administration reports. (Cheers and Laughter.)

"The rumour was repeated from week to week, until at last I was beginning to believe that there might be something in it after all. A suspicion that crossed my thoughts was, therefore, perhaps excusable. One suspicion was that this entertainment might perhaps have been offered me with the idea that it was to be a valedictory banquet, and that baked meats, which you are going to spread before me, were to be those of my own potitical funeral. (Laughter.)

HIS Excellency went somewhat out of his way to defend "Government under the Deodars" and said :—

"Can we doubt that the Government will be better served from the fact that so many of those who are working for it are able to find here the pleasantest of society, the most comfortable accommodation, and the best of entertainment? Can we doubt that the different elements to which I have just referred will blend more kindly and more usefully in consequence of the preliminary fusing which they undergo in the pleasant social crucible which is provided here? Gentlemen, the United Service Club appears to be an institution of the greatest public utility and importance. There is probably no place in the world in which a good Club is more needed than at Simla. The composition of your Club is probably unlike that of any other Club in existence, but I doubt whether there is any hive which contains a larger proportion of working bees and a smaller number of drones."

DESCANTING on the "membership of a common Association of all the Services", His Excellency remarked :—

"The strain of a Viceroy's official responsibilities would be intolerable but for the consciousness that he can depend upon the loyal support of the Services, and the feeling that he is surrounded by a body of men whose best energies are at the disposal of his Government. I told you when I rose to return thanks for my health, that I refused altogether to accept the theory that this entertainment was of a valedictory nature, and will venture now to propound a theory of my own, which I much prefer, and which I should like to have your authority, for accepting. I find that I have completed almost exactly half of the term of office usually allotted. We have a long tedious journey to make, and it is pleasant to be able to break it at a half-way house. I wish, with your permission, to regard myself as having made a half-way house of the United Service Club upon this most interesting and agreeable occasion. I can assure you that I shall leave its walls greatly encouraged and invigorated by the kindly reception which you have been good enough to offer me."

THE *Banganibasi* defamation case has ended in the conviction and punishment of the accused. The proprietor Babu Mahesh Chunder Pal has been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. The publisher has been sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a similar fine, while the printer has been fined 50 Rs. This was in the case of Babu Dwarkanath Ganguli. The other cases instituted at the instance of some members of the Bramho community were abandoned, the accused having pleaded guilty and tendered apologies. Steps have been taken, we understand, for moving the High Court in favour of the prisoners.

WE learn with great regret that the venerable Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara is seriously ill. He has been suffering long from complicated diseases, but a change to Chandannagore had done him slight good. He was worse again, though he is somewhat better now. Our distinguished countryman Raja Rajendralala Mitra is also confined to the bed of illness and has been suffering much for some time.

WE did not care to notice Dr. Pentecost's article in the American *Independent* in which the Reverend Doctor informed his readers that according to a certain "Mr. T", "one of the highest English Educators in the land", Bengalis were "monumental liars." Mr. T's statement itself is a monumental lie, whatever that may be, and deserves nothing but unmitigated contempt, along with Mr. T. But it has drawn some notice and formed the subject of the following correspondence :—

Utterpara, July 3, 1891.

Dear Sir,—I desire to call your attention to enclosed extract from an article which has appeared in the *Independent* from the pen of Dr. Pentecost. There is a painful impression very largely entertained that the Mr. T. referred to by Dr. Pentecost as "a gentleman of the highest position among the English Educators of this land" is yourself. It would be a great relief to your numerous Indian friends, if you could give them the assurance that you are not the gentleman referred to in the above extract.

Yours, very truly.
Peary Mohun Mukerji.

C. H. Tawney Esq., C. I. E.

July 4, 1891.
5 Middleton Street.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter dated the 3rd of July, enclosing an extract from the *Independent*, which contains a report of a private conversation with a Mr. T., and asking me to give you an assurance that I am not the person referred to, I beg to inform you that I decline to give you the assurance which you require.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
Charles H. Tawney.

The Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji C. S. I.

Utterpara.
9-7-91.

Dear Sir,—Having regard to the public character of the correspondence which has taken place between us about Dr. Pentecost's article, I suppose there can be no objection to my publishing the correspondence. If I do not hear from you to the contrary by mid-day to-morrow at the British Indian Association Rooms (18 British Indian Street, Calcutta) I will take it that you have no objection to the correspondence being published.

Yours very truly,
Peary Mohun Mukerji.

C. H. Tawney Esq., C. I. E.

The correspondence speaks for itself and we do not wish to waste any remarks on it. For Mr. Tawney's sake we hope and trust that the initial of his name has led to some mistake. He is one of the "highest English Educators in the land", and we should be sorry if he was the libellor of our nation. If it were not he, it would have been dignified, honorable and re-assuring to say a frank "no", which would have been accepted without a demur. We are informed that Mr. Tawney did not desire that the correspondence should be published. This intimation, however, did not reach the Raja till after the publication and he must be completely exonerated from its responsibility. But after all it is as well that the correspondence has been published, for Mr. Tawney will now have a better opportunity of vindicating himself in the eyes of the public, if need be.

MR. KELLEHER has been deputed to inspect records in our Mofassil Courts to see if means could be devised for simplifying the procedure. He has finished the Hughly Courts and proceeded to Dacca.

DR. W. J. SIMPSON, the Health Officer of Calcutta, has left for England. His first visit will be to see the Pondrette Works at Paris. Then he will go to England to be present at the Congress. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison, Kt., has also left by the same steamer.

SAYS the *Indian Daily News* :—"A lakh of rupees will be allotted for camp-exercise for all India next winter; there will be only one large camp in Bengal, namely at Mainpuri." There is no Mainpuri in Bengal, unless by Bengal be meant the Bengal Presidency, for there is one in the North Western Provinces. Surely the authorities do not mean to have a camp of exercise at Manipur *yet*, as the *Statesman* in reporting this news seems to think.

THE Tramway Company having undertaken to improve its permanent way and effect other improvements, the Corporation of Calcutta has properly determined to stay its hands for some time in the matter of the intended prosecution.

THE reduced salaries of High Court Judges, against which a determined and loud protest was raised even by the economy-loving public, has made the Bench less popular than ever. There is no temptation now for first class men to come out from England to take up these appointments. It will now be rendered still less popular by the recent pension rules. The Secretary of State has issued a new set of rules regarding the pensions of Judges hereafter appointed to the High Courts of Judicature in India under powers conferred on him by an Act of Parliament. At present a Judge is entitled to a pension of £1,200 sterling after eleven years and a half of actual service on the Bench, in which acting service is counted but furlough is excluded. Henceforth this pension is only to be given after 14½ years of actual service, though a Judge will be allowed to retire on £800 after ten years and on £1,000 after twelve years and a half of actual service.

OUR Subordinate Judicial Service has generally been claimed and conceded to be a model service of which any administration may justly be proud. They work hard and well, their pay is miserably inadequate and the accommodation provided for them is wretched. Their leave and pension rules are oppressive and the *kaifiats* that are *talubbed* out of them every day, nay every hour, of their life, are always satisfactorily answered including particulars as to *saltamami* arrears. Still it is a highly efficient service and its credit for honesty, efficiency and impartiality is deservedly great. It is the veritable Brahman's cow that eats but little, occupies very little space and yet yields a plentiful supply of milk. As such, every well-wisher of the service must learn with pain and humiliation that charges of bribery and dishonesty can be, and as a matter of fact, have been, brought against it. One Sub-Judge has been suspended for bribery and a munsiff for falsely entering into the diary the hours of his daily arrival and departure from Court.

SUPPOSING these officers are guilty of the charges that have been respectively brought to their door, they are isolated black sheep whose misdoings and removal cannot, of course, affect the service as a whole. Still a question naturally opens itself out which must be satisfactorily answered. Are appointments properly made in all cases? We are afraid not, it should not be quite enough for a candidate to be a B. L. and a pleader of certain standing and to have had his name registered in due course. The *sine qua non* in all cases should be the birth, respectability and connection, so far as possible in every case, so that needy persons without moral calibre may not suddenly be exposed to temptations that may not always be easy of resistance. It is a wrong policy altogether to close the register of lists on the score of its being full. But every candidate should be welcomed and his antecedents enquired into, and then alone can a judicious selection be made. Seniority in the order of registery should not, we venture to think, be the only claim, and in the interest of the Service as well as of the Administration it is of the first importance that appointments should be carefully made.

WE are glad to welcome in our midst a new Lady Doctor, Miss Hamilton, M. D., of 22 Mirzapore Street. Useful as Lady Dufferin Hospital is in many ways, with the present constitution of our society, the ladies of our nobility and gentry can hardly be expected to avail themselves of the benefits of that institution, and independent lady doctors are a necessity. Miss Hamilton, we understand, intends devoting herself exclusively to the treatment of such ladies at their houses, and she will, we feel sure, supply a real and pressing want. Miss Hamilton obtained her degree of M. D. in the first class with honors. With such high professional attainments, added to the experience she has had of some of the best London hospitals, Miss Hamilton will, we are confident, soon command that success in her career of usefulness which she so eminently deserves.

THERE are to be more gold companies, we understand. Mr. Purdy, a mining scientist, was engaged to visit a place in Behar and report upon it. It appears that the lessee had found rubies, and is said to have sold nearly a lakh of rupees worth. Without actually seeking for gold, he is said to have stumbled upon a piece of quartz with traces of gold. This led him to further inspection and that has led to the formation of a new gold mining company, called the Kalynpur Behar Gold Mining Company. The capital of the Company is to be nine lakhs of rupees. The owner of the land takes five lakhs in shares, which will be kept as proprietory shares, and not to be put on the market. The other four lakhs are to be devoted to the opening, development and working of the mine after payment of preliminary expenses. Two lakhs have already been taken up in Patna. Much time is not expected to be taken in sinking as the quartz is said to be readily accessible. Mr. Purdy is sanguine that he will be the first to send to Calcutta any appreciable quantity of gold. Mr. Purdy is said to believe that this discovery is an outcrop of the large Bengal gold field, which has yet to be developed.

RAI Rajkumar Sarvadhikari Bahadur and Babu Madhusudan Dutt on behalf of the Puri Temple Fund Committee have submitted to the Bengal Government a representation, praying that a Commission may be appointed to enquire into and report upon the causes of the present insanitary condition of the town of Puri. Such a Commission may be able to consider whether the great mortality that now occurs among the pilgrims to the Jagannath temple may not to a great extent be prevented by providing a sufficient supply of pure water, by laying down a proper system of drainage, and by improving the accommodation available in the lodging-houses in the town, as has been suggested by our distinguished townsman, Babu Jadulal Mallik, whose excellent note on the subject we referred to in detail, somtime ago.

ONE of two dhangars who was burned by ignition of sewer gas in Amherst Street, the other day, has died in hospital from the effects of the injuries he received. The matter is worth careful enquiry by chemical experts and it should be determined and made known if this is only an isolated accident or whether sewer gas in general in Calcutta is liable to such explosions under adverse circumstances. It is not the workmen only that would be exposed to risk, but the whole town, through which these drains pass, for explosion on a large scale is likely to be attended with serious results. Our mines are free from the explosive gas that is a common feature of mines in other countries and safety-lamps and other appliances are neglected.

SIR Charles Elliott sees everything for himself, than which there can be no better a trait in a ruler. Before sanctioning the altered constitution and increased allowance to the Calcutta Public Library, Sir Charles has seen the place as it works. His Honor and Lady Elliott paid the institution a short visit on Tuesday last. Her ladyship showed great interest in the arrangement of books and made some excellent suggestions which, we are sure, will be acted upon. The Lieutenant-Governor looked over the manuscript catalogue of the Library that is in the course of preparation and has become a subscriber to the Library.

A NUMBER of poor Jews, of both sexes and all ages, waited on the Commissioner of Police the other day and presented a petition asking for some relief to save them from starvation. They said that the appeal they had made to the affluent members of their community in Calcutta had met with no response, and they were utterly destitute. The Commissioner of Police told them that their state would be enquired into, and they would receive relief if the results of the enquiries were favourable. There are wealthy Jews enough in Calcutta, who, if they like, can do a great deal for the relief of their destitute co-religionists. They spend large sums of money on synagogues and hospitals, and we are sure if proper representations were made to them they would not allow these people to be a burden on the general community. As a matter of fact the general community does partially support them, for Jewish boys and girls in rags, freely appeal for charity in streets, houses and offices and seldom appeal in vain. The Hindu can rarely resist these appeals and there can be no greater illustration of this than the fact that no poor laws have been found necessary for relief of Hindu destitution. In their way they support their own poor.

WHAT is the proper subpœna fee payable to a Doctor of Medicine? It is Rs. 16 beyond doubt if the Doctor be a European. Why should it be otherwise if he happens to be a native? The question recently arose in a Police case and the magistrate did not allow more than Rs. 6, as the officer in question was getting the same fee before he became an M. D. The question requires consideration, and there should be an authoritative ruling.

THE marriage of the Princess Louise, daughter of Prince Christian, to Prince Aribert, of Anhalt, was celebrated on Monday at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. A large crowd assembled to witness the procession. The Queen, the Emperor William, and other royalties, were present at the ceremony, which was of a most gorgeous and imposing character.

FOUR more persons, convicted and sentenced to death for murder, have been executed by electricity in New York.

AT the next meeting of the Legislative Council, which has been fixed for the 16th instant besides the Deck and Load Line and Bankruptcy Books Evidence Bills, for which a Select Committee will be appointed, two new Bills will be introduced, one amending the Indian Christian Marriage Act, and the other amending the Punjab Municipal Act.

LOCUSTS have appeared in great numbers in most districts of Bengal, Behar and Chota Nagpur and are doing much damage to the indigo, Indian corn, cheena and other crops. This has caused great anxiety to planters and ryots. No rice fortunately is being eaten.

THE *Englishman* considers it probable, that an effort will be made to procure another month's delay for the consideration of the case of the Manipur criminals. The delay ought to be and will be granted, we are sure, if the interest of justice requires it. A second appeal of the condemned princes to be represented by Counsel has failed.

LIVERY stable-keepers, who always had an assumed monopoly of the *maidan* and its adjoining roads, are steadily keeping up their encroachment in the crowded thoroughfares in the heart of the town. Their break-vans may be seen rumbling and rolling along Chitpore Road and similar other thoroughfares by way of habituating, we suppose, shy and restive animals who kick and dance in crowded streets. From business and sporting points of view of the stable-keepers this may be an excellent arrangement; but it is highly inconvenient and dangerous to passers-by, whether on foot or in vehicles. The Commissioner of Police will confer a boon by stopping the practice.

THE *Dragon* has the following :—

"Hallo Hookumdar? Gairturnoot. Ishtan gran roons adwanst wan and giw ze coontersign. Adwanst gran roons aahl ishwell." The above greeting (which is not Dutch, nor Chinese, but just plain English out of the drill book, spelt as our Aryan brother pronounces it,) the above greeting I say, having been spoken, I was advancing towards the Bank of Bengal Guard, when with a blood-curdling yell of "Hookumdar"? the sentry in the gateway brought his bayonet to

the charge, and but for the jump I gave at this unexpected shout, I should have been spitted like a lark. I was so startled at this, that I forgot all about drill books and Hindustani, and all the rest of my education, and laying hold of his bayonet put it to one side, saying "Shoulder your arms, my good man, and don't be an ass," and indeed having since consulted the drill book (latest edition), I don't see that I could have done better.

The *Dragon*, as our readers know, is the organ of the Buffs quartered in Fort William and may well be taken as an authority on the subject it writes about. The unusually militant mood of the Bengal Bank Guard overnight, has been a matter of complaint long among civilians without much result, and it is a mercy that people unaccustomed to unintelligible drill jargon and watch-words have not been bayonetted before. Unlike law, the Bank Guard takes every one approaching it to be a thief, a robber and a marauder, into whose carcass his shining arm may be run without trial or enquiry. But when a military man and an officer, as great an adept in the jargon as the sepoy in arms, thus stands a chance of being 'spitted' the situation of affairs may be realised. The matter will now probably draw attention.

AS announced before the Emperor William arrived on Saturday before last at Queensborough, where a great naval pageant had been organised to welcome him. London was *enfete* all the week and besides the usual gay-doings there was a Lord Mayor's Banquet. The Prince of Wales and many other Royal personages met the Emperor on his arrival, and with him proceeded to Windsor. The splendour of the welcome accorded his Majesty is without precedent. The papers regard the Emperor's visit as one of great political importance in view, we suppose, of the Triple Alliance. The Secretary of State for War appealed to the patriotism of employers to grant a holiday on Saturday last to all their employes who are Volunteers, to enable them to take part in the review which was held at Wimbledon on that day in honour of the Emperor of Germany. His Majesty, replying to the toast of his health, proposed by the Lord Mayor, said that he was always at home when in England, being the grandson of the Queen, who would ever be remembered for the nobility of her character and the wisdom of her counsels. The English and the Germans, he said, were of the same blood, and following the example of his grandfather and father he would always strive to maintain the historical friendship which existed between the two countries. His Majesty declared that he aimed above all things at the maintenance of peace, and would always be ready to unite with England and other nations in the common labor for peaceful progress, friendly intercourse, and the advancement of civilizatiou.

REUTER telegraphs that Mr. William, son of Mr. Gladstone, after an operation of tumour on the brain died. Mr. Gladstone has just recovered from a protracted illness and the shock will be too much for him. Mr. William was considerably Mr. Herbert's junior. Great sympathy is felt here and in England in the Grand Old Man's affliction.

THE Chief Political Officer of Manipur has been informed by the Foreign Office that the case of the Tongal General, who was the first of the leaders in the later rebellion and who has been sentenced to death, will be considered at the same time as the cases of the three condemned Princes. The executioners and sentries have been sentenced to death. This, we presume, is in consequence of the following despatch of Lord Cross :—

"It is essential to the security of our position in India that the subjects of Native States should understand that the murder of British subjects renders the murderers and their abettors liable to the punishment of death, *whatever orders they may have received from the authorities of the States concerned.* It has been clearly laid down that no Native State has capital jurisdiction over European British subjects. I regard the maintenance of this principle as of the utmost importance."

CHINNA Bhupati, the head of the gang, which lately attacked a police station in the Vizigapatam District, killing three constables, is reported to be dead. This will probably lead to the dispersion of the gang.

THE Malabar Marriage Commission has broken up, and Justice Muthuswami, the President, has returned to Madras for the opening of the High Court. His Lordship's appointment as officiating Chief Justice has been gazetted and we sincerely congratulate him and our countrymen on it once more.

ALL four batches of the Shambazar rioters have been committed to the Sessions on charges of rioting, murder, culpable homicide, grievous hurt and assaulting public servants in the execution of their duty. They will be tried as batches and large subscriptions have been raised for their defence.

PROPOSALS for the general arming of the police are, we are credibly informed, before the Government. There can scarcely be a matter in which a more careful deliberation is necessary and we trust such deliberation will not be wanting in this connection. While of opinion that in centres of mixed population where serious contingencies may arise at any time, armed contingents should be available on short notice, we cannot support indiscriminate arming of ignorant and irresponsible policemen, inefficiently officered for the most part, and with a practical *carta blanche* to use their arms as they like. Even in Calcutta we would not go beyond arming picked men under proper officers, and the result of the Buxar riots shows that the general body of *Paharawalas* and *Jamadars* are unfit for such trust. The reserve treasury guard is armed in all district stations, no doubt, but they are not called upon to do executive and preventive duty, like the ordinary constabulary. An amusing anecdote is told of the Bogra guard, who, six years ago, lent two of their guns to an Eurasian Deputy Magistrate and his shikar-loving friend, who had no arms of their own. The rusty things appeared in due course with time-honored cartridges that got jammed in no time and would not be extricated, and the matter had to be reported to the District Superintendent for advice and relief. It is no good keeping up arms in the excellent condition that the anecdote illustrates and they must be used for practice. We object to human targets in season and out of season, and if the authorities must arm the Police, it must be under very strict conditions.

SPEAKING of the solicitude expressed by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge for Press representatives, as to accommodation in Courts, while sensational cases are going on, the *Indian Daily News* remarks :—"The solicitude for the representatives of the Press expressed by the Lord Chief Justice finds no echo in the Calcutta Courts, where, though there is hardly ever any danger of reporters being crowded out by the public, the arrangements for their accommodation, where such exist, are of the barest and most inconvenient description as a rule." This may be and perhaps is so with regard to Courts other than the High Court, where there is hardly anything to complain of. But the reporting arrangements, we are afraid, are poor, and there is not much of a temptation to improve the existing accommodation, judging by the reports that the public are treated to now and then. Our reporters generally loiter about the Court varandas and gather items from straggling vakils and barristers in the corridors, and their brother-reporters, who are perhaps similarly engaged in other Courts, get "copies" from them. The consequence sometimes is highly unsatisfactory.

WE take the following from the morning papers : "On Monday last, the Coroner, Dr. E. W. Chambers, held an inquest touching the death of a *coolie*, working on the S. S. *A meer*. The man was jammed between the main ladder of the vessel and a sling of five bales of piece-goods which were being hoisted by the jetty crane. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but that there was carelessness on the part of the persons employed in working the crane. On this verdict the Coroner issued warrants against two men, named Raghunandun and Jairel, on a charge of causing the death of the man. On Tuesday, they were placed before the Coroner and acting upon legal advice, they refused to furnish bail. The Coroner, however, got over the difficulty by ordering the release of the men who were discharged, and took back the warrant committing them to jail, if bail was not found." Why is the Coroner so anxious for legal powers? In the Bramho murder case he is said to have wanted to commit the accused direct to the Sessions, a pretension that was not allowed.

THERE are reasons to believe that the administration of the Jute Act will be taken away from the Calcutta Municipality and be made over to the Police. The Fire Brigade Commission, which does not approve of a special rate, is understood to have made some such recommendation and there is a likelihood of its acceptance.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a little Bengali book, called *Suniti Sandarva* by Pandit Chandroday Vidyavinoda of the Bangabasi College. Pandit Chandrodoy is a young man of great literary abilities, and is well-known to the readers of Bengali literature. We are glad to find that this little volume before us fully sustains his reputation as an author, and we have no hesitation in saying that *Suniti Sandarva* will be found an excellent text book for students of the upper primary first class. As the name implies it is a collection of moral essays and tales, and has been fittingly dedicated to the memory of the late Babu Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari, than whom few worked more earnestly and to better purpose, for the literary and moral advancement of our youth.

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.—This famous and popular remedy has been found to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human fame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism; Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Highly recommended by the Medical faculty. Thousands of Testimonials of its marvellous cures. Call for Darlington's Pain Curer and see you get it. Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; packing and postage As. 8. May be had from Messrs. Darlington & Co., at their establishment 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey : "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne and furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210 High Holborn, London.

IN Algeria, where cases of anemia, of cachexia and chlorosis, are frequent and obstinate, Colonial physicians are accustomed to administer iron in all its forms; they have stated that Genuine Dr. Rabuteau's Iron Syrup and Dragees cure persons seriously affected with anemia more rapidly than any other preparation. Dr. Louis Govaudan (of Oued-Zenati, Algeria), says:—"Dr. Rabuteau's Iron Syrup and Dragees are remarkably quick in their action, and never produce constipation."

Correspondence

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 12, 1891.

THE ENGLISH MAGAZINES ON INDIAN TOPICS.

THERE has been a cessation in the ordinary daily newspapers of discussion upon Indian matters since the expressions of opinion as to the Manipur Blue Book noticed in my last letter. Upon this subject we have been expecting to hear the last word spoken by Parliament, but as yet all that is known as to when this last word will be uttered is that it cannot be before Friday of this week and therefore not until the mail taking out this letter has left. In the meantime however those important organs of English opinion other than the newspapers, I mean the Monthly Magazines, have appeared, and though, as might be expected, the previous newspaper treatment has somewhat discounted the topic of Manipur still we have in the "contemporary Review" an article by Sir Richard Temple on the Manipur Blue Book, one by Sir James Fitzjames Stephen in the "Nineteenth Century" on the Opium trade in reference to the late discussion on Sir James Pease's resolution and another in the same Magazine by Sir James Johnston, late Political Resident at Manipur upon that much talked of State. These are men whose opinions represent a good deal of English thinking and moreover men who on such matters influence public opinion, and heretore it may be worth while noting what they say shortly though I am afraid Manipur and opium have figured rather frequently in my letter.

Sir Richard Temple after relating the well-known events that have now become matter of history asks certain questions and his answers are mostly not very much different from other answers to like question with which I have made you acquainted as given in the columns of the English Press. But to one of them an exception must be made. I don't know any organ of public opinion that would venture to speak of the policy prescribed by the Government of India in regard to Manipur in the terms he uses. "Nothing he thinks could be more wise, moderate and judicious than their orders, on the one hand: while on the other hand, a masterful attitude was preserved, as becomes the Paramount Power. Indeed a patriotic Englishman ought to feel pride and satisfaction in noticing the carefulness and attention which, amidst manifold distractions, the Government of India devoted to this little State. "Now I believe as a matter of fact that many Englishmen, who think themselves not less patriotic than Sir Richard Temple, hold that the disaster has been caused by too much fussiness and interference, at a time when it would have been good policy to leave well alone. This view I have before dwelt with at considerable length. On other points Sir Richard feels bound to blame the Government of India, painful though it must be to the reverential worshipper of that "Indian Jupiter, whose thunderbolts have been launched with effect in countless trials over an Imperial area" but who, that worshipper is perforce bound to confess, was "caught nodding for a moment just once in a way!"

One of his questions is what he calls a speculative rather than a practical one, whether the intention to arrest the Senapati in the Durbar was wrong? But as he truly says this is a question which has attracted much notice in England and we English are not usually supposed to concentrate our attention on speculative questions rather than practical ones. It is because we have felt it essentially practical in its bearing on our Indian methods of administration that we have concentrated a good deal of attention upon it. However, Sir Richard is in touch with healthy opinion upon this point. Speaking of the summons to the Durbar he says: "To this Durbar the family, including the Senapati and Council of the Maharaja were summoned. This summons was peaceful for them. They were not to be arrested. There was one exception, the summons was not peaceful for the Senapati, as he was to be arrested; and yet he was not warned. Now this cannot be right, no arguments about the rights of the Paramount can make it so. There is no separate standard of morality for such cases in India. On the contrary the standard ought to be the strictest and the highest. What then should have been done? Why, of course, immediately on Quinton's arrival the Senapati should have been summoned to surrender unconditionally and military measures for instant enforcement in case of refusal should have been taken. This is the straightforward British way. Had the force been sufficient the step must have succeeded. Even though the troops were insufficient it would have probably succeeded if promptly adopted."

Upon the question of what shall be done with the State, and how shall its position startegically and politically be utilised so that future good may be reduced from the present evil, these being Sir Richard's own words, he does not enter. That however he states to be the only important issue which the Manipur affair raises. I do not suppose it is doubtful that he is an annexationist when I find him piously suggesting that "under Providence" an occasion has arisen of vastly improving the Eastern frontier of India. That is the sort of thing an Englishman is expected to say when he is about to take advantage of some opportunity which nevertheless cannot be seized without a troublesome ethical question being raised for consideration.

Sir James Johnston is not more inclined to enter into the delicate question of the future of Manipur, but he at least expresses an earnest hope that annexation will not be decided upon. In a concluding sentence he says: "Sad it is to contemplate all the trouble that has come on this peaceful and interesting country and people. As in all cases the many must suffer for the faults of the few, but it is earnestly to be hoped that annexation will not be deemed necessary. The offenders against the majesty of the British Government must be punished with the utmost severity, if only as an example to others, but let us spare the country, and allow it to develop in its natural way, under our fostering care and guidance."

We are told by the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent that "public feeling" in India is in favour of annexation but that the Indian Government is believed to be opposed to it. This would be of more value than it is, if we only knew what the correspondent means by public opinion. We are left to guess whether this implies a solidarity of nature and Anglo-Indian opinion, or whether one only of these classes is in his mind. I think I may venture to say at any rate in regard to public opinion here that there is on desire for it. On the contrary there is a most decided aversion to such a step. If it is taken it will not be with pleasure but with a belief that it is forced upon us by the necessities of the case.

Sir James Fitzjames Stephen's article on the opium resolution shows that in his opinion the anti-opium people observe all that has been said against them by their opponents of their want of wisdom and their cheap philanthropy; and emphasises all these latter have said about the baneful effects of the proposed prohibition of popy cultivation on the Indian revenue. In his view if effect were to be given to it a fatal or an unspeakably serious blow would be struck at the whole future of the British Government in India. He is certain, however, that the attempt to raise £5,500,000 a year by new taxation upon India will never be made, and moreover that the notion of English people raising that amount by paying a 4*d.* income tax is one of the most foolish dreams ever indulged in. He derides, as he may well do, the foolish comparison that is often made between the evils of the trade in opium, and the slave trade in our West Indian possessions and our supposed duty to incur. Pecuniary loss to put an end to the one equally with the other. Then if we do not, and we shall not, pay who, is India to raise five and a half millions to be wasted in the name of English philanthropy? It would have to be raised out of Indian taxation; and what could that be? "All sorts of expedients have been suggested! There was some years ago a scheme for a tax upon marriage festivities, and for some other things of the same kinds of which a tax on tobacco was the only one of any importance: but none was ever tried or seriously considered, nor has any one been willing since the mutiny to ran such a risk as inventing a new subject of taxation. A poll-tax and an additional salt tax are the only things that could be tried, and no Government would run the risk of raising either; the attempt would be equivalent to raising a new mutiny."

On the general policy apart from the question of supplying revenue deficiencies he says: "It seems hardly possible to suggest anything that can heighten the absurdity of destroying the cultivation of the opiums in India for the purpose of preventing some millions of Chinese from smoking it, and that for no other reason than that the English think it had for them, the Chinese themselves insisting on the habit. The notion that English tastes are to be supreme, not only over their own proceedings, but over those of utter strangers with whom they have nothing at all in common, is one of those things which nobody would affirm in general terms, but which people continually act upon when they get a chance. A large share of English opinions, on religion in particular, is deeply infected with this vice. How much is done by Missionary Societies of all degrees upon the principle that their own particular views are the only ones which can possibly find favour with God!"

CALCUTTA CHOLERA RETURNS.

Political problems are fortunately not the only Indian subjects which attract the attention of thoughtful English people and several have been discussed this week which I think it will not be without interest to mention. One of these is the sanitary condition of Calcutta and the duties of the Municipal and Imperial authorities in regard to it as they present themselves to the "Lancet" our leading medical journal. It appears that this paper receives periodical reports from time to time from Dr. W. J. Simpson, the medical officer of health for Calcutta, and it is constantly being reminded in this manner of the unenviable notoriety which the capital of the Indian Empire retains as the cholera centre of the world. For a city to have established itself in that bad eminence is sufficient to account for what seems at first sight a somewhat out of the way interest of European Doctor's in the sanitary condition however many thousands of miles distant it may be. So that the "Lancet" is as strenuous in its remarks as if the place under criticism were London, or Manchester or Liverpool. It says "Ever since the issue of Dr. Koch's work, after his Indian visit in 1884, in which he exhibited, by means of plates and chapters of descriptive matter, the glaring sanitary defects of the native portions of Calcutta, as also the abundance of those conditions which favour the excremental contamination of air and water in the midst of the population, we have felt that nothing short of the most strenuous efforts in the direction of securing wholesome water to drink, and reasonable purity of air to breathe, could meet the demands which might fairly be made of those responsible for the health of Calcutta. Month by month Dr. Simpson attaches to his report a chart in which red dots tell the number and a locality of the cholera deaths, and the map for February now before us shows how densely those deaths are massed together in certain quarters, and how those dots, though diminutive in point of size well nigh cover entire areas of the city. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Indian Government and the Municipality of Calcutta will not become so accustomed to the evidence which Dr. Simpson's maps periodically afford as to lose a due sense of the task which that evidence so imperatively imposes upon them."

INDIAN EXPERTS AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE.

India has already three representatives upon the Committee of this Congress but oddly enough they are all members of the Parsee Section of Indian Society—Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Mr. B. M. Malabari and Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree C. I. E. However, several prominent Hindus and Mahommedans have been asked to join the London Committee. In addition to these gentlemen it is stated that the London Committee have strongly urged upon the Secretary of State for India the desirability of securing the attendance at the Congress of a certain number of Native experts and it is understood that the home authorities for India thoroughly approve of this proposal. Apropose of this the "Lancet" remarks that surely on further consideration Lord Lansdowne's Government will be equally

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desirous to see this carried out. There can be no lack of suitable candidates; and how can the native populations of India be taught to appreciate the benefits of sanitation if we do not have Native Indians as members of the Congress of hygiene?

A place on the programme of discussions has been found for factory legislation and as there have been terrible statements made in the papers here as to the unwholesome conditions of the workers in the factories, and the frightfully long hours which, we are told, men, women and children have to work, this no doubt is a phase of the question which will not be lost sight of. It would be very desirable to have a clean understanding of how much real and how much self-interested philanthropy are combined in the statements we hear on this matter from time to time.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette—*July 9*, 1891.

GENERAL.—The service of Mr. A. A. Wace, Magistrate and Collector, Bhagulpure, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in Home Department.

Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb, temporary Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sealdah, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. F. Handley, or untill further orders.

Moulvi Syed Mahomed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Sealdah in that District, during the absence, on deputation, of Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Stevens, District and Sessions Judge, Mozufferpore, allowed leave for three months, *viz.*, two months and eleven days under Article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining nineteen days under Article 306(*b*)of the same Regulations, with effect from the 4th instant, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. B. G. Geidt, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, Bhaugulpore is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. F. Stevens, or until further orders.

Mr. Kedar Nath Roy, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jahanabad, Hughly, appointed temporarily Additional District and Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore.

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Mr. J. G. Charles, District and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days, *viz.*, twe months and four days under Article 308 of the Civil Servic Regulations, and the remaining twenty-one days under Article 308 (*b*) of the same Regulations, with effect from the 7th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

In modification of the order, dated the 12th May, 1891, G. W. Place, Join-Magistarte and Deputy Collector, on leave, appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Sahabad, during the absence, on leave ol Mr J. G. Charles, or until further orders.

Lieutenant J. P. Farrel, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for six months, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. C. Johnston, C, S., has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay.

Babu Kadha Kant Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjiling, is appointed to have charge of the Culna Sub-Divisiou of the Burdwan District

Babu Nagendro Nath Pal Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Culna, Burdwan, is appointed to have charge of the Jungipore Sub-Division of the Murshidabad District.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors:—

Mr. Dwija Dass Dutta, Babu Chunder Nath Ghose, and Babu Hurrish Chunder Roy.

They will, however, continue to be employed on their present deputation under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, until further orders.

The following gentlemen are appointed substantively *pro tempore* to be Sub-Deputy Collectors of the fourth grade, but will continue to be employed on their present deputation under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, until further orders:—

Babus Rash Mohun Chandra, Boloram Dass Gupta, Jogendra Chunder Bhunjo, and Romesh Chunder Dass.

Babu Saroda Prosad Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jungipore, Murshidabad, is transferred to the head-quarters of the Rajshahye District.

Babu Ashutosh Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is transferred to the head-quarters of the Chittagong District.

Mr D H Less, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hughly, is appointed to have charge of the Magura Sub-Division of the Jessore District, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C J Stevenson Moore, or until further orders.

Babu Niranjan Bhuttacharji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is allowed leave for two days, under article 273 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 28th February, 1891.

JUDICIAL.—Mr R. M. Waller, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjiling, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge in that District. He is also vested with the powers of a Munsiff within the Sudder Sub-Division of the District.

Babu Bhagabati Churn Mitter, M.A., B.L. is appointed to act as an Additional Munsiff in the District to Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Kusba.

Babu Rakhal Chunder Bose, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Rajshahye, to be ordinarily stationed at Nawabgunge, during the absence on leave, of Babu Shyam Kishore Bose, or until further orders.

Babu Girwardhari Lal is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Motihari Bench, in the District of Chumparun, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Sudder Independent Bench in the District of Bankura, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Mr William Marshman Spencer, Dr Umesh Chandra Mukerji, and Babu Ram Nath Mukerji.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Kedar Nath Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate, and Babu Sarat Chunder Bose, Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Dinagepore, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Mr George Newton Mathew Darby is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Giridih Bench in the District of Hazaribagh and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr E Good, Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, Chittagong and Officiating Collector of Customs, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Mr Good is also appointed, under the provisions of Section 22, Act X of 1882, to act as Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Moulvi Wakiluddin Ahmed is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Naraingange Bench in the District of Dacca, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

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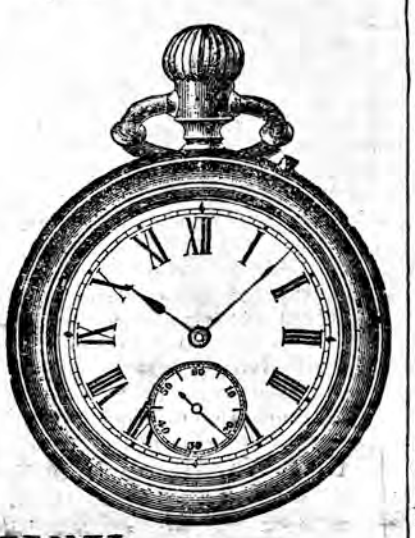

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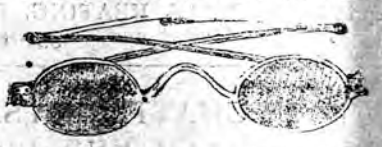

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LOCAL.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE HINDU SCHOOL

To

C. E. BUCKLAND ESQ., B. A.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

SIR,

THE Managing Committee of the British Indian Association having learnt with much concern that the abolition of the Hindu School is contemplated by Government, I am desired by them to submit the following representation for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, before final orders for the proposed abolition are passed.

The Hindu School is the remnant of the old Hindu College, originally designated the *Mahapathsala*, the earliest institution in Bengal for the spread of Western education and culture, that was started by purely native liberality and public spirit. The College was established in 1816, under the patronage of Sir E. Hyde East, by a body of Hindu gentlemen, foremost among whom were the Maharaja of Burdwan and Babu Gopee Mohan Tagore, both of whom were appointed hereditary Governors of the Institution, and with them was associated Mr. David Hare. Its primary object was declared to be "the tuition of the sons of respectable Hindus in the English and Indian languages and in the Literature and Science of Europe." At a latter time, the funds were considerably reduced on account of the failure of Joseph Baretto and Sons—the Treasurers—and Government was applied to for aid, which was readily granted. Government further made a donation Rs. 1,24,000 for the erection of a building in which both the Hindu and the Sanskrit College were to be located, and Mr. David Hare made a gift of the land on which the building was to stand. It being necessary to establish scholarships Raja Baidya Nath, Babu Hari Nath Roy and Kali Sunkar Ghosal gave Rs. 50,000, Rs. 20,000, and Rs. 20,000 respectively.

The educational policy of the Government having undergone a change in 1835, some of the members of the then Council of Education proposed to throw open the Hindu College, which was established and used exclusively for the education of the higher classes of Hindu children, to all classes, creeds and races. But the Managing Committee of the Hindu College raised strong objections to this, more, it would appear, out of respect to the intentions of the original donors then deceased, than out of any individual views of their own. The Council of Education, on the 27th of November, 1852, invited the Members of the Managing Committee to a friendly conference. Babu Prasanna Kumar Tagore, one of the two hereditary Governors, and Babus Russomoy Dutt and Sree Kishen Singh attended this conference. The first named gentleman was understood to entertain no personal objection to the proposed measure, which he deemed in itself to be a good and proper measure; but he was of opinion that it could not be carried into effect without infringing the terms of the original contract between the Government and the founders of the College; and that, as a hereditary Governor, he could not give consent to it. The other hereditary Governor, the Maharaja of Burdwan, in reply to a letter addressed to him on the subject, said:

"I am afraid our hands are tied down in this respect by the original rules of this institution, which, so far as declaratory of the intentions of its founders, I should be very loth to depart from. As mere trustees, too, acting for the subscribers to the original College Fund, now placed under the protecting care of Government, I cannot conceive what right we can have to deviate from the purposes for which that fund was at first created."

Dr. Mouat, Secretary to the Council of Education finding it inexpedient to establish a new institution in the face of the then existing Hindu College, suggested a compromise by submitting the following proposal to Government in his letter, dated the 4th July, 1853:

"It is obvious that in this as in other countries, the prejudices of rank, caste and station oppose themselves more strongly to the association of the boys of tender years than to youths of more advanced standing. The latter whose habits and character are, in some degree, formed, are naturally less likely to suffer by contact with persons of a lower class. * * * If the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal should think it expedient to make any concession to the feeling above referred to, that object may be attained by retaining the Junior Department of the Hindu College, but as a separate institution and under a different name. It might be reserved for Hindus exclusively, retaining, if found expedient, the higher rate of schooling fees, now paid there, as a means of excluding those who are not of the higher classes" It was further proposed to "substitute a general Metropolitan College for the College Department of the Hindu College."

Lord Dalhousie, in reply to the above-mentioned communication, wrote a letter, dated 21st October, 1853, to the following effect:

"It is expedient to throw open the Hindu College to all classes and to convert it into the Metropolitan College of the Government as originally proposed by some of the members of the Council of Education. It is impolitic to afford unnecessarily a pretext for the circulation of any colourable complaints that the Government is breaking faith with the Hindu community, that it is promiscuously admitting all classes to a seminary which is established for Hindus alone."

His Lordship approved of the scheme laid down by Dr. Mouat respecting the severance of the College Department from the School Department and the substitution of a general Metropolitan College for the College Department of the Hindu College, and observed that "the Hindu College thus modified by the withdrawal of the Senior Department should be maintained exclusively for Hindus, * * * for the reception of Hindu children of the higher classes on a higher fee. The Branch School (now Hare School) should be maintained, as at present open to all classes and creeds."

These views of Lord Dalhousie were then communicated to the hereditary Governors and managers of the Hindu College, who having been satisfied that the institution, in its original exclusive character, would be manitained, resigned the entire management of the College and scholarships attached to it and thereafter to be created with its funds, wholly in the hands of the Council of Education.

From the facts noted above it will be seen that the maintenance of the Hindu School in its present form and constitution is not a mere act of grace on the part of Government, but that it is an obligation for the faithful execution of a sacred trust reposed, in all confidence, by the hereditary Governors and Members of the Managing Committee of the Hindu College, in the Government. The Government cannot, my Committee venture to think, without a direct violation of the terms under which it undertook the management of the Hindu School, either materially change its constitution or abolish it altogether. Neither can the Government reasonably hold that the original object intended to be fulfilled by the Hindu School is no longer a necessity,—as Hindu children are now being promiscuously educated in many schools along with the children of other creeds, persuasions and positions,—for even when the Hindu School was maintained on a modified basis, after its severance from the Senior Department of the Hindu College, such an institution, as the present Hare School, along with several others of the same character existed, and in the face of such institutions, the Members of the Committee preferred, and the Government gave sanction, to adhere to the maintenance of the Hindu School in its original exclusive character. Their object, therefore, was clear enough; it was not simply the supplying of a desideratum which they felt as existing for a time, but of a desideratum, which, they conceived, the Hindu community, with its conservative ideas, felt would exist for all time to come. This object the Government consented to carry out, and so long as the funds of the School should cover the cost of maintaining it the Government, my Committee venture to think, will not be justified in closing it.

My Committee venture to point out, further, that no case has been made out against the School on the ground of any shortness of funds, and the consequent imposition of any burden upon the public revenue. From the first issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* in April last it will appear that the amount of the Hindu College Fund amounts to Rs. 1,24,100. There is also a large amount still existing of the surplus fund from the fee-receipts of the School, after meeting the deficit. This fund amounts to Rs. 14,043-8-0. No doubt there was a deficit every year from 1877-78 to 1890-91. But this deficit will disappear from the accounts of the next and subsequent years on account of the reduction that has already been made in the establishment. As remodelled by the Education Department the establishment formerly involved an expense of Rs. 1,517 per month. The reduction in the establishment, which has been recently made and which does not seem to have impaired the efficiency of the School in any way, has brought down the sum mentioned above to Rs. 1,303 per month, so that the saving for the whole year amounts to so much as Rs. 2,568. The fee-receipts of the School, even in the present diminished number of boys, amount to Rs. 1,400, thus leaving a surplus of more than Rs. 100 a month, or a surplus of Rs. 1,200 a year. The School is, therefore, in every way self-supporting, and there is no reason why it should not continue to be so for the future. There has no doubt been some reduction in the number of boys, the number ranging between 300 and 400, for the last seven years. This reduction is due mainly to the existence of several cheaper schools in the neighbourhood. But in spite of this reduction, the present number of pupils stands at so respectable a figure as 360, and there have been during the present year 77 admissions up to the 1st of May as against 56 during the last year. These figures leave no doubt that the utility of the School is yet greatly appreciated by the higher classes of the Hindu community.

A reference to the results of the Entrance Examinations will prove the general efficiency of the School from the year 1878. No doubt the results from 1886 up to the present year cannot be said to be very satisfactory, especially as compared with the brilliant success shown during previous years; but such variable results are unavoidable in almost all institutions, and *ought* not to be urged as a reason for the abolition of any, especially when the unfavourable result is to some extent due to the wide-spread rumour that the closing of the School has been determined upon by Government. The total number passed has throughout preserved a fair average, and that speaks in favour of the general success of the School.

Moreover, if it be the resolution of Government to abolish the Hindu School, it will be necessary to decide anew the question about the appropriation of the Hindu College Fund. The Education Department appropriated the fund to the foundation of 24 Scholarships of Rs. 10 each, tenable by the most successful students of the Hindu School, and on condition of their prosecuting studies at the Presidency College, which was the name given to the Senior Department of the Hindu College after its severance from the Junior Department. This placed the Hindu School in a very favourable position as compared with other Government schools. The scholarships were as follows:—

Hon'ble W. W. Bird...	...	2 Scholarships.
„ Sir E. Ryan...	...	1 „
Babu Dwarka Nath Tagore	...	2 „
Maharaja of Burdwan ...	...	4 „
Burdwan Raj Family ...	...	2 „
Tagore Family ...	...	2 „
Babu Gopi Mohan Dev	...	1 „
„ Joykissen Singh...	...	1 „
„ Gunga Narayan Das	...	1 „
Surplus ...	...	4 „
Hindu College ...	...	4 „
	Total ...	24

These 24 Scholarships were, on the recommendation of Mr. Sutcliffe, late Principal of the Presidency College, converted into 7 Fellowships to be held for one year by the most successful graduates of the Presidency College, after passing the B.A. Examination. They were valued thus:

2	at Rs.	50	each.
2	„	40	„
2	„	30	„

This number has now been increased on account of the swelling of the Hindu College Fund by the accumulation of interest and the refunding of money by the Trustees in charge of the property of the Insolvent Baretto and Sons. So long as the Hindu School exists there cannot be any objection to the appropriation of the Fund in the above way. But if the Hindu School be abolished, the question of the final appropriation of the Hindu College Fund would require the reconsideration of Government.

The question of exclusiveness is certainly opposed to the spirit of the age, but considering the special circumstances of this country and the general conservative character of its people, and the fact that Government have already adopted the policy of maintaining the exclusive character of certain educational institutions, such as the Madrissa and the Sanskrit College, my Committee venture to express a hope that in the case of the Hindu School Government will be pleased to recognize the justice and propriety of not deviating from the course they have always deemed it proper to follow in consonance with the cherished sentiments and feelings of the people.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
Secretary, British Indian Association.

Calcutta, the 9th July, 1891.

PURI TEMPLE FUND COMMITTEE.

To

SIR JOHN EDGAR, K. C. I. E.
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SIR,—We are directed by the Executive Committee appointed at the Meeting of some of the leading representatives of the Hindu Community of Calcutta and Suburbs, held on 10th May 1891, at the residence of the late Raja Rajendro Mullick Bahadur, to state for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that, in connection with an appeal from the Central Executive Committee at Cuttak for subscriptions for the repairs of the great Temple of Juggunath at Puri, the attention of the Meeting was drawn to the subject of sanitation and supply of pure drinking-water to the numerous pilgrims who visit Puri all the year round, (specially during the Ruth and Dolejattra festivals,) and who die by thousands annually from cholera and other diseases, generated by drinking impure water as also from want of effective sanitary and latrine arrangements.

Babu Jadulal Mallick, who visited Puri in February 1887, represented to the local authorities the great hardship which the pilgrims endure from want of pure drinking water. Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, the then Commissioner of the Orissa Division, favored Babu Jadulal with copies of the reports on the Puri Water Supply Scheme, which he had submitted to Government, and these reports have now been placed at the disposal of our Committee.

No action has hitherto been taken by Government on the reports mentioned above. The subject discussed in the reports is of vital importance to the Hindu community, and our Committee venture to submit them with a valuable Note by Babu Jadulal Mallick, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Metcalfe in his Report observes—"If religious statistics are to be depended upon, 6-7th of the whole population of Hindoostan are interested in Puri. It is to them the holiest of holies. The Temple is no other than the House of God and gate of Heaven. During every hour of day-light, men and women of every caste and nationality in Hindoostan, may be seen daily entering or leaving the Temple. Now what is the fate of many of these travellers worn out by travel and pinched by poverty? They eat during their stay in Puri the Mohaprosbad cooked in the Temple for sale to pilgrims. The food is often bad. The oil and ghee with which it is cooked being often rancid, while the rice is in a state of fermentation. For drink there is the Tank water, in which daily thousands of people of both sexes wash themselves and clean their persons. The water when examined under a microscope is found full of living germs, with human cuticle floating about in it." This is a truthful description of things. The mortality from bad and impure food is enormous. Sir William Hunter, in his work on Orissa, says that it is impossible to compute with anything like precision, the numbers that perish in Puri every year. The late Bishop Wilson calculated the numbers of deaths at 50,000; but Sir William Hunter is of opinion, that the number is not so large. "It is impossible," he says, "to reckon the total number of the poorer sort, who travel on foot at less than 84,000. It is equally impossible to reckon their deaths in Puri and on the road, at less than one-seventh, or 12,000 a year. Deducting 2,000 from these for the ordinary death-rate, we have a net slaughter of 10,000 per annum.

The condition of the lodging-houses in Puri is extremely wretched. There are not less than 5000 of such houses in the city. "In these lairs of disease," says Sir William Hunter, "the unhappy pilgrims are massed together in a manner shocking to humanity. The scenes of agony and suffocation that take place in these putrid dens baffle description." There can be little doubt, he continues, that 90,000 people are often packed for weeks together in 50000 lodging-houses of Puri in a very low state, and it is no wonder that Puri should be called "the valley of death." "The horrors," wrote the Bishop of Calcutta in 1838, "are unutterable." There has been a slight improvement since the introduction of the lodging house system and the Municipal law, but it is not such as materially to affect what the Bishop of Calcutta said forty-three years ago regarding the sanitary conditions of Puri.

Mr. Metcalfe is of opinion that three lacs of Rupees would be required to carry out the Water-Supply Scheme. Our Committee venture to think that, as suggested by Babu Jodulal Mullick in his Note, the most feasible scheme for raising this amount would be for Government to authorise the issue by the Puri Municipality of a Debenture Loan at 5 per cent. for three lacs of Rupees. But the initiative in this matter should, of course, be taken by the local Municipality. The loan would be taken up by the general public, to whom a Sinking Fund would be a security for the payment of the loan. The interest and other permanent charges for the maintenance of water-supply may be sufficiently covered by the imposition of a sanitation and water rate, of eight annas per head on pilgrims seeking shelter in licensed Lodging Houses, and one Rupee per head on permanent residents in Puri. It is estimated that about seventy thousand pilgrims visit Puri every year and the levy of the above rate will not be at all felt as a hardship, while after disbursement of all necessary expenses, sufficient margin will be left to form a Sinking Fund, to pay off the loan in twenty or thirty years.

The lodging house fees in addition to the surplus that might be left after payment of all charges connected with the water-supply could be devoted to improve the sanitation and Drainage in Puri, the two most necessary requirements for the well-being of the people living in the city.

The question of Sanitation and Drainage is of grave importance for the safety and convenience of the pilgrims, and our Committee earnestly solicit the attention of Government to the subject.

Our Committee pray that a Commission be appointed by Government to enquire into the evils complained of, with instruction to report on them, and to suggest such remedies as they may deem necessary.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
MADOO SOODUN DUTT,

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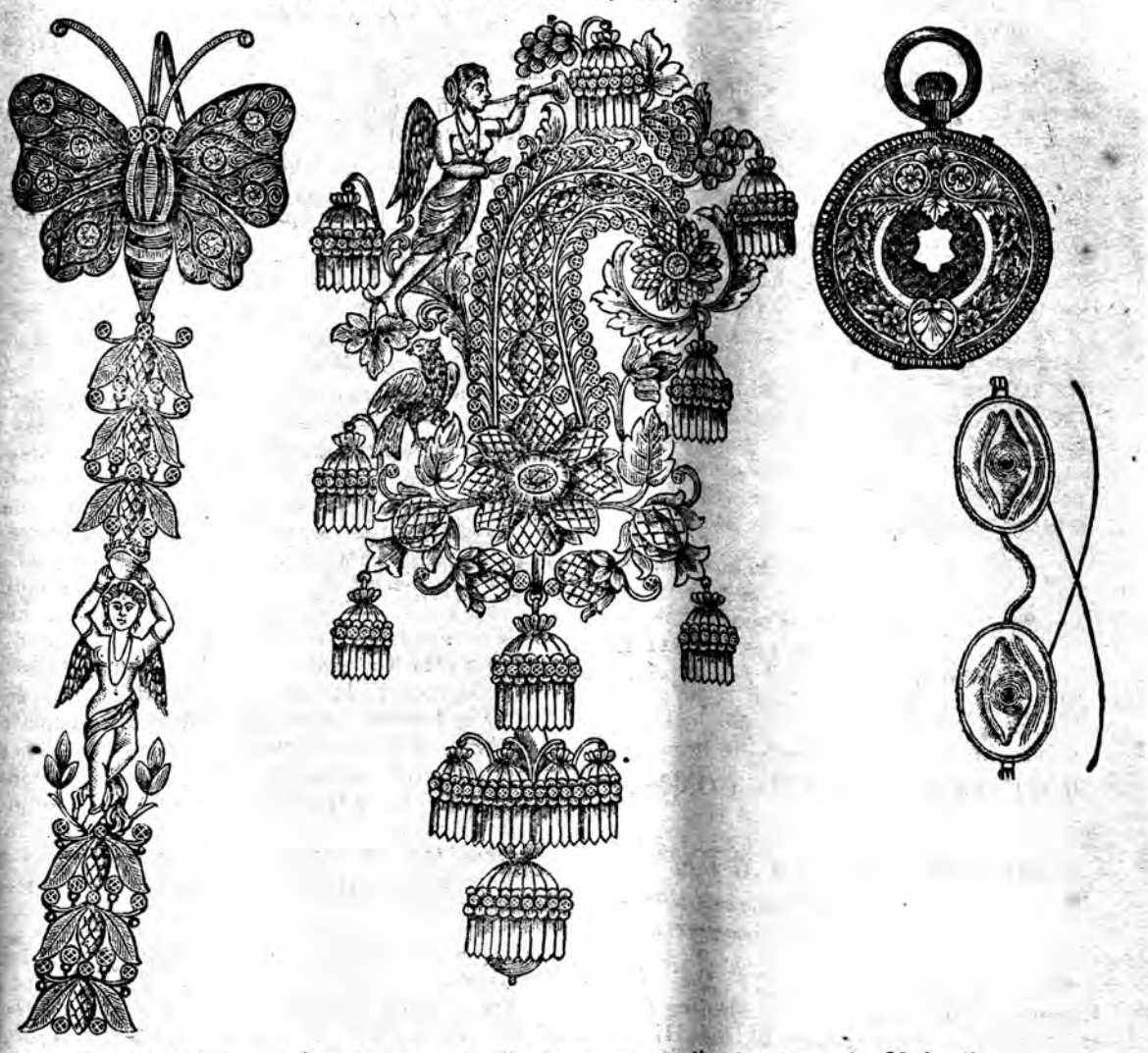

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